"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day are generally fair and warmer.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,210. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1897.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Buoyancy succeeded by weakness.

Wheat, 85¼; corn, 27; cotton, 7 3-16.

CONGRESS.—Five of the appropriation bills reached President Cleveland at so late an hour that he refused to sign them. This included the General Deficiency bill, and prompt action will be taken in the extra session to prevent inconvenience to the public. The House unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to Speaker Reed, the Democrats leading with evident sincerity and pleasure.—Page 6.

FOREIGN.—The great gale which nas been raging off the coast of Europe has caused much damage tc property and the loss of the lives of many sailors. Guillermo Prieto, Mexico's most famous poet, died in the City of Mexico, on Wednesday. The Queen's drawing room in Buckingham Palace was held by the Princess of Wales yesterday. The Wilson Line steamer Cambrian is adrift on the Atlantic. She has been towed by two vessels, both of which have lost her.—Pages 1 and 9.

Page 1.

Cecilia Paget of London has brought suit for $8,725 against Mrs. Lewis Baker, Jr., of St. Paul, as the result of an unsettled real estate deal.

A Baltimore and Ohio work train jumped the track near Zanesville, and as a result, three men were killed and several others injured.

Under a code forbidding the appearance of unclean persons on highways, Mrs. Belledina of West Mount Vernon was yesterday sent to the penitentiary for three months for not keeping her children clean.

Page 2.

President McKinley will to-day issue his proclamation for an extra session of Congress on the 15th inst.

Page 3.

The brokers at the Stock Exchange and at the Custom House observed the change of Administrations by singing patriotic songs and cheering.

Expressions of approval of the main points of President McKinley's inaugural address were general among New York business men, though some had expected a stronger declaration in regard to the tariff. His words about financial reform, the arbitration treaty, and civil service were warmly commended.

Page 4.

Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan, widow of Dr. Alexander Buchanan, accuses Mrs. Kate M. Foster of allenating her husband's affections, and begins suit against her for $50,000.

Capt. Gen. Weyler returned to Havana yesterday. There was no popular demonstration to greet him, and he walked to his palace unescorted. It is said that he fears the McKinley Administration will take more vigorous means to protect Americans in Cuba than have hitherto been adopted.

The typographical unions are taking an active interest in bills pending in the Legislature relating to public printing in the State prisons. A circular has been issued in favor of the Hughes bill, providing that a penal institution shall do only such printing as is required by its own necessities.

Page 6.

A young man at Paterson, N. J., who was made crazy by observing hypnotic tests, tried to kill his mother and aunt.

The second anniversary of Grammar School No. 96 was celebrated yesterday with pleasing exercises by the pupils of all departments.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Acklan of Washington have separated, and the lady is petitioning the Delaware Legislature for a divorce.

Mrs. E. A. Stevens, widow of the founder of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, yesterday added a $30,000 gift to those previously received by the institute.

Ex-Alderman Charles Parks of New York, who was convicted three years ago at Asbury Park of operating a gambling house, is to have a new trial.

The East Baptist Church, at Madison and Gouverneur Streets, has been sold. It will be torn down and a building for business purposes erected on its site.

George H. Richmond and his son, the publishers, were accused by Anthony Comstock of selling an improper book, and were held for examination next Monday.

Edward J. Russell, who has been on trial in Brooklyn, charged with attempting to blackmail former Corporation Counsel A. F. Jenks, was yesterday declared guilty.

Southern California fruit growers gave a carload of oranges to provide funds for an orphanage at Harpoot, Armenia. About $1,000 was received from the sale of the fruit at auction.

After two years of tedious and intricate litigation the minority stockholders won their fight against a bond issue by the Interior Conduit and Insolation Company. Justice Russell promised them an injunction.

The New York Commissioners of the Tennessee Centennial met and decided to issue an appeal for exhibits and funds, so that the State may be worthily represented at the exposition. The apathy so far shown was deprecated.

The wedding was announced of Caspar Whitney to Cora Adele Chase of Chicago. This was the last chapter in a story of marital infelicity in which besides Mr. Whitney and his first wife, Charles A. Baudouine figured.

The Rev. E. J. O. Millington, pastor of the Fairmount Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J., came to this city last Monday, and has not been seen since. The police of Newark and New York are hunting for the missing clergyman.

Dpponents of the Finn bill to legalize sidewalk obstruction express the opinion that the measure will be beaten in the Senate. Effective arguments and appeals have been addressed by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to individual Senators, and the influence of the Administration, it is believed, favors the policy of weeding out such measures of doubtful Constitutionality.

Page 7.

Simon Scharlin and his son, Simon H., were indicted for fraud in the sale of 2 cents' worth of snuff which, it is said, was adulterated.

The death of Mrs. Emma K. Mouton last Monday, in Louisiana, has taken away a woman who once took a very prominent part in the social life of the Capital and in the South.

Sheriff Tamsen has asked the Civil Service Board to find him a Warden for Ludlow Street Jail. The indictments against the Wardens and Keepers who were in charge when the Post Office robbers escaped have been dismissed.

By an explosion of gas which had leaked from two mains at the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, Boston, six persons were killed outright and fifty others were injured. Street cars and stores were wrecked.

Page 14.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Hoffman, rector of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, died yesterday morning at Jekyl Island, Ga.

The harness and saddle makers have sent a petition to Congress asking for an ad valorem duty of 60 per cent., and have given their reasons for the request.

Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado who went abroad early in January on a mission to the bimetallists of Europe, returned on the Majestic, which reached this port yesterday. Mr. Wolcott said his mission had proved successful.

The Chamber of Commerce at its meeting departed from its usual routine to do honor to the outgoing and to the incoming President. A letter was read from Mr. Cleveland declining a proffered banquet. A communication has been sent to Mr. McKinley urging the necessity of a special session of Congress to consider the financial question. Resolutions were adopted requesting the prompt ratification of the arbitration treaty, and speeches on the subject were made by Abram S. Hewitt and William E. Dodge.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 13.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 7.

TROUBLE IN OLD SERVIA.

Christians Attacked by Rioting Arnauts and Turks.

VIENNA, March 4.—Reports have been received here of outrages upon Christians in Old Servia, by Arnauts and Turks.

A wedding procession was set upon near Tetovo, and twenty-one of the party killed or wounded, and an attack was made upon a priest and two peasants near the Town of Prilip, all three of whom were killed.

MORE TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

King Malietoa Menaced with War by His Enemies.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Auckland, New Zealand, says that advices from Samoa under the date of Feb. 23 report that King Malietoa was being menaced at Apia by a strong force of natives led by ex-King Tamasese, who was taking advantage of the absence of foreign warships to attack the capital.

Fighting was imminent, and the foreign Consuls could do nothing to avert disorder without the presence of warships.

NEWFOUNDLAND WILL ACT.

She Will Enforce the Bait Act Against French Fishermen.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 4.—The Newfoundland Government intends to enforce the Bait act against French fishermen next month, though such enforcement is strongly opposed by the British Cabinet on the ground that it will interfere with the friendly relations between England and France.

The colony maintains that the proceeding is necessary to prevent her being driven out of the foreign markets.

TWO VESSELS FOUNDERED.

The Crews of Both Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

LONDON, March 4.—A steamer supposed to be the Siracusa, a German vessel, which was last reported as having sailed from Hamburg, has foundered off New Quay, Cornwall. Her masts show above the water. Nothing has been heard of her crew, and it is supposed that it has been lost.

The ketch Engineer has foundered off Padstow, Cornwall, and all her crew were drowned.

LAW AGAINST THE UNWASHED.

Imprisoned Because She Did Not Keep Her Children Clean.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 4.—In the Court of Special Sessions in this city to-day, Mrs. Marie Belledina of West Mount Vernon was sentenced to three months in the Kings County Penitentiary because she did not keep her children clean.

She was sentenced under Section 434 of the Penal Code, which forbids the appearance of an unclean person on the highways. She is the first woman to be sentenced on that charge in this city.

PAGET-BAKER SUIT IN ST. PAUL.

Action Against the Late Commodore Kittson's Daughter.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 4.—Cecilia Paget of London, a relative of Almeric Hugh Paget of this city, who married the daughter of William C. Whitney, has brought a suit in the District Court of St. Paul against Mrs. Lewis Baker, Jr., daughter of the late millionaire Commodore Kittson.

Miss Paget asks for the appointment of a receiver for Mrs. Baker to collect the latter's income until she is paid $8,725, the balance of a judgment obtained as the result of real estate transactions. Mrs. Baker is the daughter-in-law of Lewis Baker, now United States Minister to Nicaragua.

COLLAPSE OF A VIADUCT.

Narrow Escape of Street Car Passengers in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 4.—At a late hour last night 200 feet of the west end of the immense Eighth Street viaduct gave way and crashed into Mill Creek. All the electric lights on the elevated thoroughfares were at once extinguished.

So far as known no lives were lost. A street car had crossed the viaduct but a minute or two before, and another car was stopped just on the brink of the chasm. Both cars were filled with passengers. The cause of the accident was the high waters that have undermined and generally weakened the foundation. To repair the damage will cost $50,000.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Baltimore and Ohio Work Train Jumps the Track Near Zanesville.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, March 4.—A Baltimore and Ohio work train jumped the track at Deep Cut, about three miles east of this city, shortly after 12 o'clock to-day, rolling down a twenty-four-foot embankment, killing three men instantly, and fatally injuring two others. The killed are:

DUTTON, GUS, Newark, Ohio; married; engineer.
JOHNS, E. P., Newark, Ohio; married; fireman.
TOWY, JOHN, Newark, Ohio; married.

The injured are:

DUBOIS, BILL, Newark; front brakeman; body crushed, leg broken.
SMART, J. H., assistant foreman of work train; badly crushed.

Six or seven others were more or less seriously injured.

The dead and injured were brought to this city this afternoon

Florida and the South.

Pennsylvania, Southern, and F. C. and P., the route of Florida Limited. Leaves New York daily, except Sunday, 12:10 noon. Solid Pullman Vestibuled train; dining, compartment, drawing room, library, observation, sleeping car, New York to St. Augustine, giving daylight arrival in Florida. Also carrying Pullman, drawing room, sleeping car, New York to Augusta. Two other fast trains leave New York 4:30 P. M. and 12:15 A. M. New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President McKinley Outlines the Policy of His Administration of National Affairs.

STRICT ECONOMY IS NECESSARY

A Stronger Protective Tariff Recommended as Surest Remedy for Our National Troubles.

APPROVAL OF THE ARBITRATION TREATY IS ADVISED.

Favors Bimetallism and a Commission to Revise Financial Laws and Policy.

A SHARP RAP AT THE TRUSTS

Reasons for the Extra Session of Congress Which He Announces Will Convene March 15.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Following is the text of President McKinley's inaugural address:

Fellow-citizens: In obedience to the will of the people, and in their presence by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every National trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had.

FOR A FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

Our financial system needs some revision. Our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the Government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and a safe balance in the Treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the Government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation, and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both "sure we are right," and "make haste slowly." If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking, and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful, and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the President, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

PARITY OF METALS.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized, when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the Government, the integrity of its currency, and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

STRICT ECONOMY NEEDED.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the Government at all times, but especially in periods, like the present, of depression in business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the Government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness, not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

MORE REVENUE REQUIRED.

The Government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the Government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance, or postponement. A surplus in the Treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the Government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that, however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the Government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the Government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for its maintenance of either has no justification.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The best way for the Government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the Government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and Administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding, for the most part, every form of direct taxation except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country.

It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative, and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section, and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the Treasury. The passage of such a law, or laws, would strengthen the credit of the Government both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years.

RECIPROCITY APPROVED.

In the revision of the tariff, especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the Law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets, for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country, by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

FOR A BUSINESS REVIVAL.

The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free Government nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the Government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, Congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so.

The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic, and intelligent action of Congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

TO PRESERVE ORDER.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the 108 years of our eventful National life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny, and to the honor of the American name. Those years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world, and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions. The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the Government was established and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great Republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolested right of religious liberty and worship, and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed to-day than ever before. These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts—not mobs—must execute the penalty of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

One of the lessons taught by the late election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and but emphasizes the advantages of inculcating even a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations, or communities; and as the Constitution imposes upon the President the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect. The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

BETTER IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved, to the constant promotion of a safer, a better, and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the Republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate, the great value and beneficence of our institutions and laws—and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free institutions. Illiteracy must be banished from the land, if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Reforms in the civil service must go on. But the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of Congress, I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the Government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent, or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

FOSTER MERCHANT MARINE.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor, until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce, and industry. Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining, until it is now lower, both in the percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the civil war. Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement those efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

DIGNIFIED FOREIGN POLICY.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the Government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign Governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement, either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our National honor, and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency.

FAVORS ARBITRATION.

Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employes by the Forty-ninth Congress in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of the Fifty-first Congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British House of Commons in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire National history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods, rather than force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the Senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be over-estimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

NEED OF EXTRA SESSION.

It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of Congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in Congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty places the responsibility of such neglect upon the Executive himself. The condition of the public Treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of Congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the Government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty.

I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of Government in the execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the Government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action. It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprived Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits.

It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the Executive, because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress.

We are nearly two years from a Congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically, without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow-citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views, and perhaps settled so reasonably, and I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence, than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States.

Again, whatever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these considerations, I shall deem it my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

NO MORE SECTIONALISM.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestations of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a Nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and the South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies, and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling, and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing, and permit nothing to be done, that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the Chief Justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe: "I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose; my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

THE WEATHER.

The storm has moved from Maine to Newfoundland. The second storm has moved from the north of Montana to South Dakota. A third storm appears to be developing off the North Pacific coast.

The area of hign pressure has moved from Illinois to the Middle Atlantic coast, and a second high area has developed to the north of Montana, causing steep barometrical gradients, with winds of 30 miles at Winnipeg and 26 at Havre.

Rain has fallen in New England, the lake regions, the Ohio, Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys.

The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic States, in the extreme Northwest, and has generally risen elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	18	30	35
6 A. M.	17	29	32
9 A. M.	21	31	34
12 M.	28	32	36
4 P. M.	26	35	38
6 P. M.	21	34	37
9 P. M.	17	33	35
12 P. M.	18	32	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35½
Weather Bureau	33
Corresponding date 1896	20.9
Corresponding date for last 20 years	34

M'KINLEY IS NOW THE PRESIDENT

He Took the Oath of Office as Chief Magistrate at the East Portico of the Capitol Yesterday.

A BIG CROWD IN ATTENDANCE

The President and His Predecessor Greeted with Profuse Cheers on Their Appearance.

MRS. M'KINLEY SUPPORTED AS SHE COMES TO THE PLATFORM.

The New Executive Delivers His Address in a Voice Which Reaches Nearly All His Auditors.

A VERY IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIAL

The Chief Justice Swears in the President—Procession from the Senate Chamber.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—William McKinley is President. Under a cloudless sky, in the presence of 40,000 of his applauding fellow-citizens, a citizen of Ohio, a State that has furnished four Presidents, to-day took the oath of office and succeeded Grover Cleveland of New York.

If good weather for so important an event may be accepted as a favorable augury, President McKinley has begun an administrative career that should be full of sunshine, good order, good humor, and general satisfaction. Not a cloud cast its shadow over any part of the inaugural proceedings.

For the fourth time Grover Cleveland occupied a place as one of the principal persons concerned in an inauguration ceremony. Twice has he ridden to the Capitol to be sworn into office, and twice has he been the companion in the spectacular journey from and to the White House of men who represented a party antagonistic to that which chose him for Chief Magistrate. No other American has ever enjoyed that honor and distinction.

Very fortunately, Mr. Cleveland's persistent lameness did not prevent him from participating in all the proceedings requiring his presence. He greeted the President-elect cordially and with sincere satisfaction on his arrival at the White House. He rode with him to the Capitol between unbroken throngs of people, who did not spare their throats.

President McKinley, thoughtful of his afflicted companion, who was in some physical distress, never did a kinder thing more gracefully than in the Senate Chamber, when he tactfully turned Mr. Cleveland from the chair at the left, that was most convenient, to the chair at the right, in front of the desk of the Vice President, because it was most honorable and appropriate.

President McKinley's address at the east front of the Capitol was heard by perhaps 40,000 persons, as nearly as can be estimated. His reception was cordial but not tumultuous. He read from printed sheets, but effectively and impressively. The utterance that provoked the most comment was his warm approval of the treaty of arbitration recently submitted by President Cleveland.

The parade back to the White House of about 20,000 soldiery and civilians was admirably marshaled by Gen. Horace Porter, and, while smaller than had been expected, was creditable in numbers, excellent in its military features, and the civic organizations were enthusiastic enough to meet the expectations of the most intense partisan.

For those who did not go to the inaugural ball there was a display of fireworks on the "White Lot." President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley attended the inaugural ball, remaining an hour or more in the splendid ballroom.

PRESIDENT TAKES THE OATH.

SWORN IN AT THE EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.

An Immense Crowd Witnesses the Ceremony and Cheers the Utterances in the Inaugural Message.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—William McKinley took the oath of office as President with the sun shining full upon his face, to show 30,000 or 40,000 of his fellow-citizens what sort of man they had chosen to sit in the White House for four years. Long before he had left the White House on his way to the Capitol, the wide plaza in front of the building had been occupied by persons who arrived early to be near the platform. By 11 o'clock an area equal to Madison Square had been packed solidly with spectators. So dense became this throng that it would sway and surge like a great body of water under pressure from one quarter or another. There were many we-

men in the crowd, some of whom stood in one place from necessity for three hours and a half.

Never was a crowd more patient, good-humored, free from disorder. It had much to interest it. The vast congregation of citizens was most impressive as it gathered about the main platform and banked on the overlooking stand provided at the Capitol porch for persons invited by members of the House of Representatives. People were perched upon the statuary at the right and left of the stairway; they were clustered in windows and along the edges of the Capitol roof, and even up in the dome they waited for the one brief and most important event of the day.

This crowd could only know what was going on in the Senate by observing, upon the arrival of the troops escorting President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley, that the ceremonies had begun in the Senate chamber, and that they might be expected to end in less than an hour.

A few newspaper men were the first to occupy the platforms, and they were received with a cheer that was repeated with increased volume when the whole body of newspaper representatives that had witnessed the Senate ceremonies marched down the marble steps and to their places near the small inaugural platform.

The Chief Justice Arrives.

It was just 1:15 o'clock when a cheer from the vast crowd greeted the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Associate Justices as they emerged from the Senate doorway, their black robes fluttering friskily in the breeze, and led the way down the stairway. They were cheered, but the greeting was at once swelled into a great roar as President Cleveland and the President-elect appeared.

At that moment Mrs. McKinley and the mother of President McKinley were being conducted to their places at the front, having come out in advance. Mrs. McKinley appeared to need the support of Secretary Porter, upon whose arm she leaned. She evidently had not fully recovered from the fatigues of the journey from Canton, for just before reaching her chair she sank down, and would have fallen but for the support of her escort.

Behind the Marshals of the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court and Sergeant at Arms Bright of the Senate President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley marched arm in arm.

It was a slow progress, for the President walked with great difficulty. He looked well, however, ruddier and more vigorous than the man who was about to succeed him, for by comparison Mr. McKinley appeared ashy and anxious. As the two men stepped upon the little raised platform they came in full view of the crowd, that had lost sight of them behind the throng of people who accompanied them. Again a cheer arose in which even those on the extreme edges of the crowd, a thousand feet away, participated. The President-elect acknowledged the greeting with hat in hand and a bow all around from right to left.

President Cleveland sat down in a large leather-upholstered chair at the right. Mr. McKinley took another chair at the right, putting on his hat for a moment, only to remove it when the cheering was renewed. Chief Justice Fuller was provided with a seat just behind President Cleveland. Mrs. McKinley sat immediately behind her husband, and Mrs. McKinley, Sr., and other ladies of the President-elect's party were grouped closely about her. The Ambassadors and Ministers, the Senators and Representatives, and the rest of the Senate audience poured out of the bronze doorway and were escorted to their places, the gold lace and bright colors of the representatives of foreign countries contributing color to the otherwise sombre throng. Vice President Stevenson was recognized and cheered as he sat down by Chief Justice Fuller.

Mr. McKinley Calm.

Major McKinley looked calmly over the crowd before him while he afforded the Senate audience time to reach the places provided for those who had witnessed the swearing in of the Vice President. Occasionally he leaned forward to speak a word or two to President Cleveland, who sat almost immovably surveying the scene. There were repeated cheers for McKinley, strong but brief. The crowd was too expectant to be noisy.

With a glance to the rear, Major McKinley rose, and, with bared head, stepped forward toward Chief Justice Fuller, who gathered up his silken robes and advanced to meet the President-elect. The Chief Justice stood with his back to the Capitol. Major McKinley faced to the west, and the sun shone full upon his face. In low tones the Chief Justice read the words of the oath of office, the President-elect repeating them slowly and impressively, and with sufficient force to be heard fifty feet away from the platform.

Phrase by phrase the words were uttered by the Chief Justice and repeated by the President-elect. Then Marshal McKenny of the Supreme Court lifted the great Bible presented by the Bishop of the Methodist Church in Africa. The new President bowed and kissed it.

The Democratic Administration had come to an end, and the great crowd, waiting impatiently for the moment, sent up a cheer to show that it understood the situation.

The Inaugural Address.

The platform audience, that had stood uncovered while the oath was administered, resumed seats. President McKinley took off his overcoat and dropped it in his chair, laid aside his hat, and produced from the inner pocket of his frock coat some sheets of paper folded together. He was slightly nervous, and referred cautiously to his notes before proceeding. Holding his manuscript in his left hand, and gesturing moderately with his right hand and arm, he soon developed greater steadiness and volume of voice. It was soon manifest that he was heard by a great part of the multitude before him, for there was no uneasiness on the edges of the crowd nor any movement away to suggest inability to hear.

By the time President McKinley had reached that part of his address in which he asserted that the financial laws which have served long and well should not be hastily changed, his voice was strong and his manner easy, and he was talking to right and left when he expressed his favor for a non-partisan commission to take financial reform out of politics. His earnestness was marked when he spoke for the maintenance of the value of the silver coinage and for economy in expenditures, a theme considered so important that he treated it again in a later part of his address.

The President stopped occasionally to put on his eyeglasses to scan his printed speech. But he was familiar with his own composition, and delivered his address smoothly from the beginning to end. His face was full of serious solicitude when he warned his hearers that "it will take time to get back to prosperity," and he spoke with convincing warmth when he declared that "no great emergency in the 108 years of our National life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny, and to the honor of the American people." When he reached the passage in which he approved the arbitration treaty and urged upon the Senate that it act favorably upon it, the President was turned partly toward Mr. Cleveland, and the cordial indorsement of the work accomplished by President Cleveland and Mr. Olney led the ex-President to shift the position of his head, as perhaps the only permissible recognition of sentiment.

While the distant guns were announcing that the President had completed his address, and the crowd was cheering, President McKinley was shaking hands with Mr. Cleveland. He was helped into his overcoat, turned the collar close, and tied a silk handkerchief tightly about the upturned collar. The audience hurried away to get up town in advance of the procession. A line of the curious formed at each side of the aisle through which the President and Vice President were to pass, and after both had shaken hands with many persons immediately about them, they were marched off by the Senate committee to the carriage that was to take its place in the inaugural parade to the White House.

THE WEATHER DELIGHTFUL.

Conditions Favorable for Reviewing the Parade—Fakirs Do a Thriving Business—Decorations Everywhere.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The sun looked all day like a great disk of burnished gold. It was weather truly emblematical of the victory which resulted in the ceremonies of to-day. In more senses than one it was a golden inaugural. All Washington was in its finest vestment. From sunrise to sunset the sky was cloudless, and the fine weather was a subject of an excusable amount of talk and congratulation.

Washington folk declare that there never was such rare weather for an inauguration before, and it certainly could not have been better. It was cool enough to make marching comfortable, and warm enough for the spectators to watch the paraders as long as they saw fit without catching cold.

Four years ago it snowed and rained, hailed, and blew, and the banners, flags, and buntings were ruined long before the parade was begun. To-day the city was gay with flags and banners, and miles of bunting reached from pillar to post. Almost every building showed some decoration, and many of them were fairly covered with the National colors. Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Treasury Building to the Capitol grounds, looked like a long rainbow. The decorations on the Treasury Building were especially effective. All of the hotels on the avenue were brightened up by the liberal use of the decorations. The most numerously displayed motto to-day was, "The Nation's choice." It was noticeable that many of the saloons were using this motto over lithographs of the new President. One saloon displayed it in this way: "The Nation's choice—cold beer on ice."

Washingtonians say that the crowd from outside of the city was not nearly as large as it was four years ago. This was undoubtedly true, but the crowd on Pennsylvania Avenue was much bigger than it was then, because the weather gave everybody a chance to get out, and everybody took advantage of it. The crowd on the avenue was so dense while the parade was in progress that the sidewalks were almost impassable for blocks.

A Good-Natured Crowd.

It was usually a good-natured and patient throng. It began to gather early in the day, and by 10 o'clock all the good points were taken up. This gave most of the sightseers a good long wait of four or five hours, but they amused themselves as best they could, and the thousands of vendors and fakirs plied their trades and harvested nickels and dimes in plenty. From the Capitol grounds to the Treasury Building is a distance of about a mile. The sidewalks are broad, and when it is considered that during the afternoon there was scarcely a foot of comfortable space upon them, some idea can be gained of the enormous crowd that watched the progress of the President and ex-President and parade on the way to the White House.

While there was not by any means as much enthusiasm in the city as there was four years ago, the reception given to the new President as he rode to the White House was cordial and hearty. The vast crowd expressed its feelings in various ways. As the carriage containing McKinley and Cleveland passed along the avenue every window seemed to be filled with women and girls waving their handkerchiefs, while on the sidewalks men waved their hats and canes and shouted. There were those in the crowd, of course, who had some remarks of their own to make. For instance, as the carriage passed Fourteenth Street a man with a voice like a foghorn out of tune yelled: "Hello, there, Major! Good luck to you!" Another yelled: "Good-bye, Grover, good-bye!" "Hurrah for Cleveland!" was a cry that came from several men.

Hanna on the Scene.

Senator-to-be Mark Hanna had secured a stall-balcony over the entrance to the Owen House, a small hotel just below the Treasury building, from which he and the ladies and gentlemen in his party reviewed the parade. The balcony's face was draped with small flags and a big piece of orange and black bunting. As soon as Mr. Hanna came on the balcony some urchins on the sidewalk espied him, and one of them shouted: "Hi, there, Mark, how are you?" This attracted the attention of a big crowd and the shouts were varied after this: "Three cheers for Hanna," were given several times over. The Senator looked pleased and lifted his hat repeatedly. When there was a lull in the shouting a tough-looking citizen, with a red bandana around his neck cried out: "Hanna, you're a bully one, you did it all right, all right."

When the President's carriage came along Mr. Hanna and all of his party stood up, and while the Senator-to-be waved his silk hat at President McKinley the ladies waved their handkerchiefs. The President saw them, and bowed several times. This incident was noticed by hundreds in the crowd, and they cheered both the President and Mr. Hanna. Don Cameron also saw the parade from the Owen House.

Private Reviewing Stands.

Reviewing stands had been erected by private speculators at all convenient points on Pennsylvania Avenue, and they all did a big business. As a rule, they were very tastefully decorated, and in this way they added to the general brightness of the inaugural picture. It was estimated that these private stands and the public ones, including those in the White House grounds and the one at the Capitol, accommodated about 35,000 spectators. The street fakirs were in high feather. They sold all kinds of small badges; goldbugs, varying in size from that of a fly to a bull-frog; pictures of McKinley and Hobart, hot pies, fruit, and candy. There must have been thousands of them at work. One of the goldbug dealers attracted attention and sold his wares by crying out, "Here they are; ten cents each; the only goldbugs on the beach." Gilt medallions of McKinley as large as a soup-plate were sold to those who were in search of gaudy decoration.

A Great Day for Fakirs.

The Coney Island hot sausage men were on hand in numbers, and found a sturdy rival in the local hot pie men, who did a big business, while the crowd was awaiting the parade. Old barrels, soap boxes, and crates were sold by the hundred to people willing to pay for the privilege of seeing over the heads of those in front. Wooden used these barrels and boxes for chairs, and whole families could be seen here and there camping out on the sidewalk. The whole population of Washington seemed to be upon the streets. The restaurants and saloons were all overrun with business, and the keepers are declaring that the "advance agent of prosperity" stirred up business upon his first day in office, at any rate.

In Hotel Corridors.

The scenes in all the hotel corridors are full of life to-night. There are not so many Southern Colonels here as there were four years ago, but the army of office hunters is growing larger every hour, and many of the hotels will do a good business for a few days—until the money of the place hunters gives out, as it always does within a few days after the inauguration.

THE PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY.

The Most Elaborate Fireworks Ever Witnessed in the Capital, of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Thousands witnessed the display of fireworks on the White Lot, near the Washington Monument, to-night. The weather was perfect for the exhibition, and it was one of the biggest displays of the kind ever witnessed here.

Four years ago the storm prevented the inaugural pyrotechnics, but to-night residents and visitors are making much of the fireworks. They could be seen plainly from various sections of the city. The vast crowd in and around the White Lot gave cheer upon cheer as the American flag and other patriotic emblems were silhouetted against the sky in lines of fire. All of the recent inventions in fireworks were produced with great success. Searchlights were turned on the Washington Monument from the Treasury Building and other buildings, and the effect of these was to make the monument stand out almost as plainly at night as in the day.

For the first time in the history of the Government a general order issued by the retiring Cabinet officers caused every electric and gas light in the great department buildings to be lighted, with brilliant results. The classic roof lines of the Treasury were outlined with incandescent bulbs. A huge American shield ornamented the State Department façade, and from the highest elevation of the War Department a sixty-foot garrison flag floated aflame against the black sky, illuminated by the powerful searchlights. Other searchlights brought out the Capitol.

A feature of the elaborate fireworks was a balloon ascension, from which the National flag, picked out in fire, was suspended above the city.

A Suit for President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Penn., March 4.—John McDowell of Buffalo Township has received a letter from Major McKinley's secretary, acknowledging the receipt of a suit of clothes made from Washington County wool and presented to the President-elect by the National Wool Growers' Association. The letter expresses great pleasure in the gift.

MARCH DOWN THE AVENUE

The Incoming and Retiring Presidents Ride Behind Frisky Horses from White House to Capitol.

CHEERED BY THE MULTITUDES.

Profusion of Decorations Along the Route—Mrs. Cleveland Watches the Departure from the White House—Incidents of the Journey.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The quadrennial "march down the avenue" to-day was one of the most notable of recent years. At 10 o'clock Senator Sherman and Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, the committee from the Senate of the United States appointed to escort the President-elect from the hotel to the White House, were ushered into Major McKinley's reception room, at the Ebbitt House. At 10:10 o'clock Senator Sherman said: "I think it is time to start, if you are ready, Mr. President."

Senator Sherman and Major McKinley set out. They were followed by Senator Mitchell, Abner McKinley, Secretary Porter, and Capt. H. O. Heistand. Major McKinley entered his carriage amid cheers. Senator Sherman sat beside him, and Senator Mitchell and Mr. Dougherty opposite him. Thus they were driven to the White House.

A cheer from the crowd gathered around the east entrance to the White House grounds gave notice to those waiting in the big mansion that the President-elect was approaching. Troop A of Cleveland, Ohio, the personal escort to Major McKinley, led the way up the broad asphalted driveway, their arms and accoutrements sparkling in the sun. They presented a handsome appearance. Every man except the bugler, whose animal was purposely in contrast with those of his comrade, rode a mettlesome black horse. A call from the bugle sent the troop in column in fours to right of the portico covering the carriage entrance, and another call brought men and animals into a long line facing the entrance to the mansion.

Senator Sherman's carriage, drawn by two horses, was guided skillfully up to the steps leading to the main door. Major McKinley, looking fresh, vigorous, and well-dressed, jumped out briskly, followed by Senator Sherman and Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin.

Major McKinley walked across the portico and through the entrance to his future home with an easy, dignified swing. The tall form of the Secretary of State towered above him at his side, while Senator Mitchell brought up the rear.

Entrance to the White House.

The White House employes formed in line across the public lobby, and bowed as the Major passed them. The big glass doors separating the public from the private part of the White House were swung wide open, and through these Major McKinley walked, taking off his hat as he crossed the threshold. It was then 10:20 o'clock.

When Major McKinley and the two Senators entered the oval-shaped Blue Room, nobody was there to receive them. President Cleveland was busily engaged up stairs putting his signature to bills and joint resolutions. Meanwhile members of the Cabinet walked in to greet the incoming Executive, and there was a pleasant exchange of courtesies. But the wait was much longer than anybody expected. It was exactly half an hour after the President-elect entered the Blue Room before Mr. Cleveland came down stairs to greet him. They spent a minute only in conventionalities, and then word was given to Major Hall of the army, aide to the Grand Marshal, that they were ready to start for the Capitol.

A Dignified Procession.

It was a dignified procession that walked from the Blue Room to the carriage awaiting under the portico. It was not the same carriage that conveyed Major McKinley from the Ebbitt, but the private victoria of President Cleveland. Four sorrel horses had been substituted for the two mouse-colored animals that had drawn the new President from his temporary to his permanent residence. They were held in hand by Beckett, the White House coachman, a tall and dignified mulatto, while Brewer, the brisk young groom of the Clevelands, sat by his side. They were dressed in the livery selected some years ago by Mrs. Cleveland, light melton overcoats, bare of trimmings, beneath which trousers of the same color showed, and silk hats adorned with quiet-looking cockades.

Major Gen. Miles, the commanding officer of the army, and Admiral Brown, the ranking officer of the navy, with their aides, Capt. Davis, United States Army, and Lieut. Sharpe, United States Navy, all in full uniform, awaited in the lobby the appearance of their outgoing and incoming Commanders in Chief. Major McKinley and Mr. Cleveland led the way.

Start from the White House.

President Cleveland showed little trace of the physical suffering and hard work of the closing days of Congress. He walked with a perceptible limp. In one hand he carried a tightly rolled umbrella, but did not use it as a support for his lameness. He was dressed in a suit of black cloth, and over the frock coat wore an unbuttoned overcoat of dark material. Like Major McKinley, he had on a silk hat, but the President-elect's hands were encased in gloves, while those of Mr. Cleveland were not. Everybody in the lobby uncovered as the two distinguished men passed them.

Following them came Senators Sherman and Mitchell and the members of the Cabinet—not all of them, for there was one notable exception. Secretary Olney, who should have led the line of his official colleagues, was not there, and his absence was at once noticed and commented on. It was such an unusual occurrence that those who were there, busy as they were in inspecting every detail of one of the most interesting events of the day, found time to wonder why it was.

With Secretary Carlisle, who would have been Mr. Olney's companion, was Attorney General Harmon, while Messrs. Lamont, Herbert, Wilson, Francis, and Morton followed, two by two, in the order of their official precedence.

As the President and President-elect stepped out into the bracing atmosphere of the morning, Mr. Cleveland looked toward the sky and remarked in a loud, hearty voice, like a man who felt well: "This is pleasanter than it was this time yesterday." Major McKinley smiled grimly, and stepped back to allow Mr. Cleveland to enter the open door of the victoria. Mr. Cleveland was President still, so, by virtue of his office, he took position on the right-hand side of the rear seat. Mr. McKinley sat by his side, facing Senator Mitchell, with Senator Sherman occupying the fourth place.

Very few people saw the departure from the portico. Only the White House employes, policemen, a group of reporters, and a dozen or so others who had tickets of admission to the reviewing stand were there.

Mrs. Cleveland at the Window.

Another interested spectator witnessed the scene almost unobserved. It was Mrs. Cleveland. She stood at one of the windows overlooking the portico, her hands clasped behind her. Her eyes sparkled with excitement, just as they shone when she stood in the same place on that rainy day eight years ago when her career as mistress of the White House ended for the time being. Long after the carriage containing her husband and his successor had left the portico, Mrs. Cleveland stood alone at the window, watching it intently, and did not leave until it had passed out of sight.

There was an awkward wait at the west entrance to the driveway while the military escort was being marched into position. While battalion after battalion, cavalry, infantry, and artillery soldiers, and marines swung along the avenue in front of the mansion, the two central figures in the ceremonies of the day were compelled to wait behind the closed gates. When the last file of regular troops had gone by, Troop A of Cleveland wheeled into position, the gates were opened, and the triumphant progress of the new President to the Capitol began.

Along the Avenue.

All the stands erected along Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street were fairly well filled with spectators, though the crowds were not quite as great as expected. Every window along the line of march framed half a dozen heads or more. For that entire distance of a mile and a quarter the sidewalks were packed several deep. At particular points of vantage the congestion was too great to allow progress of restless onlookers. Roof tops were crowded with men and women, and places a block or more away were utilized by timid persons to secure a long-distance view of the parade.

Nearly every stand constructed for spectators was built on a uniform plan, the bases representing a stone foundation, and the supporting columns of classic mold. The Treasury Department and other public buildings along the route had provided stands for officials, clerks, and employes, while numerous smaller platforms and balconies had been erected for speculative or private purposes. Every show window of every shop on the avenue and Fifteenth Street had been provided with chairs, for which the occupants were obliged to pay high prices. Still higher rates were charged for private rooms and balconies, and from the appearance of things those who had such places to rent reaped a monetary harvest.

The decoration along the route was general. Golden streamers, and streamers that were not golden, but were intended as such, were conspicuous among the great display of American flags and red, white, and blue drapery. Flags wrapped every column of the Treasury building, flags floated from every staff on nearly every house along the line. Many devices reminiscent of the late campaign were used, and here and there and everywhere the eye met a pleasing array of patriotic and partisan emblems.

Cheered Along the Route.

Cheering began from the time the President-elect's carriage, drawn by its four sorrels, passed through the White House gates and began its progress eastward. Flags and handkerchiefs were waved by women and children, while men waved their hats and made their display of enthusiasm stronger by using their lungs.

The escort to the Capitol consisted of a brigade of United States forces, artillery, infantry, cavalry, engineers, marines, and sailors, and a brigade of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. It was led by a platoon of mounted police and followed immediately by the regular army band from Governors Island, New York. Gen. Horace Porter, the Grand Marshal, with a numerous army of special and regular aids, most of them in uniform, preceded the escort, which was commanded by Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army. The escort formed the first division of the parade, details of which are given in the regular programme.

No President-elect has ever had so great a turn-out of regular troops in his honor. Troop after troop of artillery went along with an accompaniment of jingling accoutrements that did not make discord with the music of the bands. Heavy artillery wagons rattled along, jolting the upright soldiers that sat on the ammunition boxes. Artillerists afoot augmented the infantry display, and blue-bloused sailors of the North Atlantic squadron, drawing their cannon, with marines from neighboring barracks, navy yards, and warships, all played their part in making the display of regular forces imposing to the spectators.

The last of the regular cavalry was followed by Troop A, the Cleveland organization that composed Major McKinley's personal escort. Behind them came the carriages containing President and President-elect, the Cleveland Cabinet, Major Gen. Miles, and Admiral Browne, and the rear was brought up by the two regiments of the District of Columbia National Guard, commanded by Col. Cecil Clay.

Busy Time for McKinley.

Major McKinley was kept removing his hat constantly in response to the cheering that preceded, followed, and kept abreast of him. At times he would ride with head bared for a block or two. The sun shone warm and bright, and lessened the danger he ran of catching cold. Mr. Cleveland seemed to be in the best of spirits. He showed a keen interest in the scenes along the way and smiled in a pleased manner at some unusual outbursts.

Just as the carriage containing Mr. Cleveland and Major McKinley turned the corner of Fifteenth Street into Pennsylvania Avenue, at the southeastern end of the Treasury Building, a halt occurred, and while it lasted one of the four mettlesome horses that drew the White House victoria, quivering with excitement at the music and the shouts, slipped on the asphalt and fell in a heap, after an exciting performance on his hind legs. This excited the other horses, and for a minute or two the mishap gave evidence of serious results. Half a dozen policemen and aids rushed to the assistance of the fallen animal and helped him to his feet, while others caught the bridles of the remaining three to keep them from running away. Coachman Beckett wrapped the reins around his gloved hands and sat cool and collected on his seat, while the active Brewer leaped from the footman's perch to lend assistance to the policemen and the rest. President Cleveland and the President-elect were laughing together at the time. Neither appeared in the least startled, and they continued their conversation when the fallen wheelhorse had regained his feet.

AT THE CAPITOL.

The Procession from the Senate Chamber to the East Portico.

The approach to the Capitol Building was made through a vast concourse of people, and the appearance of the retiring and incoming Chief Executives was announced by vociferous cheers, that were distinctly heard within the walls of the Senate chamber. The elevators of the Senate wing, which had been shut down in order to better handle the crowds, were pressed into service for Mrs. McKinley, who arrived ahead of her husband. She repaired to an adjacent committee room for a short rest before taking her seat in the gallery, which, owing to the enormous crowd that had been forced into the chamber, was suffocatingly hot.

The Presidential party walked up the main steps of the outside entrance to the Senate through the bronze doors. The ascent was evidently burdensome to Mr. Cleveland. He walked with a distinctly rheumatic tread, and supported himself upon a good strong umbrella which he carried in his hand. When he reached the top of the steps, Mr. Cleveland was puffing considerably, and only recovered from the exertion after he had had a short rest in the President's room.

Mr. McKinley walked briskly, but measured his tread to correspond with that of his companion. He was accompanied to the room of the Vice President by Senator Sherman of the Committee of Arrangements. Vice President-elect Hobart and Senator Elkins of the Committee of Arrangements received Mr. McKinley. The first question Mr. McKinley asked as he stepped into the room was as to whether Mrs. McKinley had safely reached the Capitol and had been taken care of. Assured that this had been done, the President-elect sat down for a short rest, during which he chatted with Senators Sherman and Elkins and Gen. Porter, Grand Marshal of the parade. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, and aides, and Admiral Brown of the navy and aides, and Mr. Russell H. Harrison of the staff of Gen. Porter also accompanied the President to the Senate corridor.

Meanwhile the marble room of the Senate had been filling up with the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill was there to assign them to their proper places and preserve the rank and precedence due to the four Ambassadors to this country.

It was eighteen minutes after noon when President-elect McKinley, with Mr. Sherman, walked to the President's room and joined the retiring President. Headed by the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Senators Sherman and Mitchell preceded and escorted Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley to the main entrance of the Senate.

From the moment the White House was left until these two distinguished citizens took their seats on the floor of the Senate after being announced by Assistant Doorkeeper Stewart, who succeeded to the duties of the venerable Isaac Bassett, they were accompanied by three picked men from the Secret Service department. These men remained by the doorway and followed the President and President-elect to the platform and remained near by throughout the proceedings.

Departure from the Senate.

After Vice President Hobart had been sworn in the Senate was vacated by its occupants, who proceeded to the east portico of the Capitol. The start was begun at 12:45 o'clock, Mrs. McKinley being in the lead, escorted by C. J. Bell, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, and Mr. J. Addison Porter, President McKinley's secretary. Following them came Mr. and Mrs. Barber and Abner McKinley, with his venerable mother on his arm, and the other members of the party which accompanied the President from Canton. William M. Osborne of Boston, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, with friends, was also in the party. They occupied seats directly in the rear of the platform occupied by the President's party.

The exit of officials was in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia and the Marshal of the Supreme Court.
The Chief Justice, associate Justices, Clerk, and reporter of the Supreme Court.
The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President and the President-elect.
The Vice President and his predecessor.
The Secretary of the Senate.
Members of the Senate and ex-Senators.
Members of the House of Representatives, members-elect, and officers.
Ambassadors to the United States.
Ministers Plenipotentiary.
Governors of States.
Heads of departments.
The Major General commanding the army, the Admiral of the navy, and the officers of the army and navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

All other persons who had been admitted to the floor of the Senate chamber, followed by those who had been admitted to the galleries.

It was 1:15 when the floor of the Senate chamber was deserted, and then the spectators in the galleries were permitted to join in the procession.

A Luncheon at the Capitol.

After the delivery of Mr. McKinley's address the new President and the ex-President left the stand and were conducted to the room of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, where a luncheon was spread for them and their immediate attendants. This unexpected change in the programme was made so that there would be no delay in the programme at the reviewing stand, opposite the White House. Accompanying the distinguished guests were the General in command of the army and the ranking Admiral of the navy and their aids, Gen. Porter and Russell B. Harrison, his aid, and the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Senators Sherman, Elkins, and Mitchell of Wisconsin.

President McKinley ate sparingly, his luncheon consisting of a corned-beef sandwich, a roll, a bit of salad, and a cup of coffee. This luncheon took up half an hour, after which the party entered carriages and the procession started on its way up Pennsylvania Avenue. The new President came from the committee room arm in arm with the ex-President, Mr. McKinley and Senator Sherman each smoking a cigar. The President and Mr. Cleveland took the seats assigned them, and the procession began to move up the avenue.

A FALLING OFF IN NUMBERS.

The Crowd Yesterday Not So Large as in 1892 or 1888, and the Parade Smaller.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It is generally conceded among those who have attended recent inaugurations that the crowd here to-day was smaller than at either of the ceremonies of 1892 or 1888; how much smaller, however, it would take some very close calculation to determine. The hotels have all been crowded this year, but there was plenty of other accommodations that were not taken up, and they could easily have provided for many thousand more guests.

The parade of this year was unquestionably smaller than it was in 1892. In the latter year the number of men in line was estimated at 30,000 at the lowest calculation. This year the estimate is 20,000. Four years ago the New York Democrats, including Tammany, sent probably 1,000 men more than the Republicans of State sent this year, and Pennsylvania in 1892 sent 8,000 National Guardsmen, whereas there were none of the militia in line from that State this year.

Various reasons are given for the falling off in the general attendance and in the number of paraders, of which the hard times are the main one. Besides that, the terrible weather of four years ago frightened away many who feared a repetition of similar conditions this year.

Gen. Porter was warmly congratulated to-night upon the success of the parade and its reasonably prompt movement. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the result, and was sincerely thankful to those who aided him in his work.

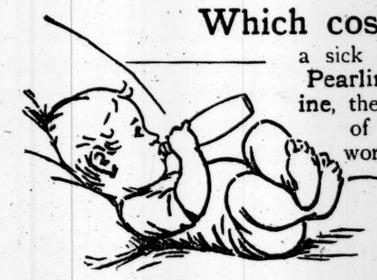
CELEBRATED AT MEADVILLE.

Students of Allegheny Rejoice Over McKinley's Elevation.

MEADVILLE, Penn., March 4.—At the moment President McKinley was taking the oath of office to-day, the Faculty and students of Allegheny College were celebrating the distinction of their former student.

President McKinley left this college to go to the war.

Mr. Gary of Baltimore, one of the new Cabinet members, was also a student here.



Which costs most,

a sick baby, or a package of Pearline? Without the Pearline, there's always the prospect of sickness, and perhaps worse, for your baby or for any other baby. It comes from nursing bottles that are imperfectly washed. This is a source of infant trouble that can't be watched too closely. Pearline will set your mind at rest. Nothing washes them so thoroughly as Pearline. One of the largest makers of nursing bottles sends out circulars with his goods, recommending Pearline for washing. He is wise, for milk in any form cannot adhere to anything, if washed with Pearline. 580

Millions NOW USE Pearline

THE INAUGURATION PARADE

President McKinley's Reviewing Stand Inclosed—Gov. Black Rides in a Carriage.

CHEERING IS CONTINUOUS.

The Militia and Clubs from This State Attract Attention — Pennsylvania Fails to Take Its Place—Ohio Well Represented in the Ranks.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A Presidential salute from the guns to the south, toward the Potomac, this afternoon gave notice that President McKinley was ready to review the parade. The heavy reverberation was more than a welcome sound to the thousands that had waited for hours on the stands before the White House, and when the sharp blast of bugles cut through the muffled roar of the cannon and the dancing sunlight on the plumes at the head of the resting column gave evidence that the review was to begin, cheers went up from the merry throng. Promptly all was alive in the vicinity of Lafayette Square.

Every one, from the victims who had climbed trees to the Cabinet Ministers who were to sit beside the President, gave signs of interest. Then President McKinley and Vice President Hobart, with Private Secretary Porter, appeared at the rear of the reviewing stand. A cheer went up. The President removed his hat and bowed, and he made his way to the place reserved for him, while Gen. Alger arose and shook hands with him. The President passed on toward the place where he was to stand. He lifted his hat as he reached his mother, who previously had been escorted to the place by her son Abner, and said something to her which the reporters construed to be an inquiry as to her personal comfort at the moment, and then faced the avenue, up which the column was preparing to move. Mr. McKinley wore a heavy overcoat, and seemed ready for the long siege.

Three Hours in Passing.

For almost three hours the lines marched past, a column in which were Governors, Generals, and military and civic bodies from many States, riding and marching to patriotic music. About 20,000 men were in line, according to the best estimates.

Those on the reviewing stand numbered several hundred, and while the President and the paraders absorbed most of their interest, other personages had a share of attention. So that to the privileged few this part of the National function was a leading one of the day.

Just behind the Presidential group on the reviewing stand were Gen. Alger, the new Secretary of War, and James A. Gary, the new Postmaster General. Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart had taken chairs on the left, where they remained during a part of the afternoon. Members of the Chinese and Japanese Legations were sitting beside the Cabinet officers, the Chinamen in a light blue flowing robe that added a bit of color to the scene.

When the cheer that met the President had died away it became so still in the reviewing stand that the clicking of a telegraphic key was heard. An operator was saying to the aids down the avenue that the President was ready. The column moved at once. Gen. Horace Porter, the Grand Marshal, bareheaded, rode forward and saluted the President and Vice President, and they lifted their hats in response. Then the column moved rapidly, the military portion, both foot and horse, advancing twenty-four front.

The Military Bodies in Line.

There were cavalry, artillery, and infantry from the regular army, and sections of the National Guard of a dozen States. Governors' staffs in all the gold lace of their full dress, banners of the States, American flags, and the variety of uniformed bands, made a picture that had variety, color, and action.

Precautions had been taken at the reviewing stand against bad weather. The reviewing party stood in a little room, three sides of which were made of glass. It was carpeted, and there were easy chairs for the ladies. President McKinley stood during the entire review, and as the civic organizations came up, his hat was constantly lifted. When Gov. Bushnell, at the head of the State delegations, reached the stand, there was loud cheering. He rode up with his hat in his hand, and waved it with a profound bow to the President, who responded, and then doffed his hat so many times that he was bareheaded most of the time the Ohio men were passing.

Pennsylvania Not Represented.

To Pennsylvania had been assigned the second place in the list of States, but the Pennsylvanians failed to appear, and New Jersey followed Ohio. It was the Vice President's turn to stand uncovered then, and his hat was waving as the men from his State passed. The President gracefully became a Jersey man for the time, and saluted as often as did Mr. Hobart.

Gov. Black of New York was the fourth Governor in the line, New York following Maryland, and he was the first who was not on horseback. He was in a carriage, with Speaker James M. E. O'Grady, private secretary Griffith, and Military Secretary Treadwell. Gov. Black raised his hat, bowed, and received a cheer as he passed the reviewing stand.

Following Gov. Black's staff came the Seventy-first Regiment, its band playing "America." The New Yorkers were the first to march past the stand to this air, and President McKinley raised his hat as the regiment swung by.

Gov. Grout of Vermont rode a horse that approached the stand with almost a dash. The Governor reined in the animal, doffed his high hat, and with a dash flung back his cape, on which was fastened a bit of evergreen. This was the badge of the Vermonters, the National Guardsmen wearing it in their caps.

Some Western Representatives.

When the Governors had passed, Tanner of Illinois, Pingree of Michigan, Drake of Iowa, and Schofield of Wisconsin, then came the veterans' organizations, commanded by Gen. O. O. Howard. Their uneven ranks kept time to the air, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." The President removed his hat when Gen. Howard saluted, and did not replace it until a brigade had passed.

The civic grand division demanded and received from the President more recognitions than had the military. The marching clubs allowed their enthusiasm to show itself with little regard for discipline. Whole battalions lifted their hats to the President on an order from the commanding officer, and the New York contingent, on a halt before the President, took an advance over all others, and shouted, "What's the matter with McKinley?" "He's all right." This was the only audible demonstration in the ranks during the day.

Two sound-money clubs were in the parade, both Maryland organizations.

An Old Campaign Banner.

The Atlanta McKinley Club received vigorous applause when it passed. Spread upon a vertical frame on wheels was a weather-worn campaign banner, on which were heroic pictures of McKinley and Hobart. The banner bore this inscription: "First Republican banner ever swung to Southern breezes. McKinley and Hobart. Experience vs. Experiment." Just behind this fluttered a smaller banner, on which was inscribed "A free ballot and a fair count." A band played "Dixie" as it approached, and a storm of cheers greeted it as the club moved down the avenue.

Maryland contributed a greater number of men to the parade than any other State. Sixteen clubs, each with a band that played "Maryland, My Maryland," filed past in a body. Pennsylvania sent twelve clubs, two of which carried banners to show they had been named for M. S. Quay.

New Jersey sent ten clubs, and State Senator J. Franklin Fort of that State, who placed the name of Garret A. Hobart before the St. Louis Convention as a candidate for Vice President, rode in the parade, Grand Marshal in command of the second division.

New York had perhaps a thousand men in the civic division—the Quigg Legion, the Hell Gate Republican Club, the Unconditional Republican Club of Albany, and several delegations which joined under the banners of these organizations.

The parade closed at four minutes before 6. The last organization to pass the reviewing stand was the Charles L. Kurtz Club of Columbus. This was one of the most perfectly drilled clubs in the parade, and one of the most handsomely uniformed.

President McKinley left the stand as soon as the rear guard passed and walked to the White House between two lines of people, who clapped their hands and cheered as he passed along.

When the last organization had gone by the President, the Vice President, and their friends retired to the White House. Mrs. McKinley had gone there some time before, overcome by fatigue.

CHICAGOANS VERY ANGRY.

Refused to March Behind a Colored Club from Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the general glad rejoicing over the advent of "Protection and Prosperity," there were 200 sad hearts this morning, and they belonged to members of the Cook County Marching Club.

"Goin' to march, Billy?" asked one dejected-looking person.

"I should say not."

This was the familiar dialogue of Col. Patton's club, which lined up in front of the Shoreham Hotel.

"What's the trouble?" Gen. Reese was asked.

"We came down here expecting to follow the Governor in the parade," said the General, in anything but good temper. "Here we are, supposed to be bringing up the rear with a colored club from Virginia and a lot of sandwich advertising men. It's all the work of President Woodmansee of the league clubs. We worked against him for the Presidency, and he has assigned us the tail end of the procession. President Woodmansee has the assignment of all marching club

THE INAUGURATION BALL

Largely Attended, and One of the Most Brilliant Social Events Ever Witnessed in Washington.

NUMEROUS ELEGANT TOILETS.

Striking Features in Music and Decorations Which Distinguished It from Previous Functions of the Kind.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The inauguration ball in the Pension Building to-night was perhaps the most notable event of its kind ever known in Washington. An immense crowd was in attendance.

The appearance of President and Mrs. McKinley and the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart was the feature of the evening. It was 9:40 o'clock when President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by the private secretary to the President, Mr. J. Addison Porter, and Mr. Charles J. Bell, the Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, arrived.

They were met at the west entrance by a committee, consisting of Gens. Wilson and Ruggles, Commodore Chadwick, and Joseph McCammon. A short turn to the right brought them to the stairs leading to the reception room on the second floor.

This room was beautifully appointed in honor of the Presidential party. Connected with it was a small ante-chamber, into which Mrs. McKinley retired for a few minutes to rest after the fatigue of passing through the crowd.

A number of distinguished people were then presented to the President and his wife. Among these were Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger of New York, Mr. Russell Harrison, Mr. Gardiner Hubbard, Gen. Batcheller and daughter, the French Ambassador, the Korean and Japanese Ministers and their wives, ex-Secretary Olney, Secretaries Alger, Sherman, and Gage. A little later Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hanna, Gen. William McK. Osborne and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley arrived.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Arrive.

Vice President Hobart's arrival followed promptly that of the President. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hobart. After a brief reception in the apartments assigned to him, he and Mrs. Hobart joined the Presidential party and assisted in receiving the invited guests.

The crowd downstairs had meanwhile grown impatient for a sight of the Presidential party, and, in response to its wishes, the President and Vice President, accompanied by their wives, walked out to the balcony overlooking the floor.

They were repeatedly cheered by the ladies and gentlemen who, to the number of 5,000, crowded the open space beneath. The distinguished quartet bowed their acknowledgments, the band played an inspiring air, and the ball was fairly opened.

Nearly an hour was spent by the party on the balcony, principally in order that they might enjoy to the fullest the brilliant scene on the floor and at the same time give Mrs. McKinley, who looked fatigued, an opportunity to rest before crossing the great court to the supper room.

At 9:50 the march down stairs began, the President, Vice President, and their wives being escorted by Gen. Miles, Mr. Hanna, and a number of gentlemen connected with the Reception Committee. Following in their train came an array of brilliantly dressed women and their escorts.

March to the Supper Room.

The Presidential party passed to the supper room from the gallery along the north side of the hall, marching in an aisle formed by two lines of densely massed spectators. First came the escort detail of the Reception Committee, walking four abreast. These were followed by Lieut. Emory of the navy, E. B. Hay, and Edward McCauley, special floor managers. Then came a number of army and navy officers, headed by Brig. Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, then Gen. Miles, Chairman of the Reception Committee, escorting President and Mrs. McKinley.

Vice President and Mrs. Hobart were escorted by Gardner G. Hubbard, President of the National Geographic Society. The rest of the procession included Mr. J. Addison Porter, Secretary to the President; Mark Hanna, and a number of guests invited to meet the President and Mrs. McKinley at supper. As they proceeded across the hall, their progress was marked by continued cheering, which lasted as long as the President was in sight.

The Supper Tables.

Supper was served to the party in a private room, the decorations of which were in harmony in design and elegance with those of the hall. The table was a beautiful sight. In the centre was an immense bunch of American Beauty roses, the blooms rising five feet in the air. This was flanked at either end by a smaller bunch of the same. A souvenir menu card was presented to each of these guests of Mr. Essner, who furnished the supper for the ball.

The following ladies and gentlemen sat down with President and Mrs. McKinley: Vice President Hobart, wife, and son; Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, Secretary of the Interior Bliss, Mark Hanna, Gardner G. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. William Boardman, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan of Cleveland; Mrs. L. C. Hanna of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whittemore, Justice and Mrs. H. B. Brown, Justice Harlan, Mrs. Stephen B. Field, Mrs. Alien, Mrs. George B. Williams, Mrs. Saxton of Canton, and Miss Phelps of Cleveland.

Return to the White House.

At 11:30 o'clock President and Mrs. McKinley left the building by the Fourth Street entrance, and were driven to the White House. The remainder of the party returned to the ballroom and participated in the festivities, which were protracted until an early hour in the morning.

President and Mrs. McKinley reached the White House at 11:40. They retired at once to their private apartments, both tired from the trying ordeal of the day. Shortly after all the lights were extinguished.

BALLROOM DECORATIONS.

The Pension Building, Used for the Fourth Time on Such Occasions, Was Brilliant with Bunting, Flowers, and Lights.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Four times, at intervals of four years, the great hall or court of the Pension Building has been used as a ballroom, but never before was it so beautiful a ballroom as it was to-night. In honor of the incoming of President Cleveland, in 1885, it was first put to this use. Again in 1889, when Harrison came in, it was decorated and lighted elaborately, and four years ago, when Mr. Cleveland for the second time had been sworn into office, the hard, plain surfaces of the court, one of the most impressive, in its size, in the country, were softened with bunting and with flowers, and a wealth of light shone upon a throng so great as to make dancing difficult and supper getting a struggle. On all the occasions referred to, the decorations were liberal and pleasing after a conventional fashion. This time the ballroom presented a scene of such delicate beauty as to completely eclipse all the previous efforts at decoration and illumination.

The court of the Pension Building is 336 feet long and about 116 feet wide. From floor to the line where the gable rises from the walls there is a clear space of about 100 feet. Two rows of four columns break this court into three noble halls of 120 feet in length. Reaching entirely around the interior of the hall is a balcony, supported by many columns and arches, and a second row of columns, corresponding to the first, with upper arches beneath the roof. These are features that have had to be considered by the decorator, and have furnished opportunity to carry out the scheme of conversion from a business hall to a ballroom interior that was a pleasure to look upon.

Scheme of Decoration.

The first impression made upon entrance into this hall was that it was clothed in ballroom attire—not in the garb of a convention or a Fourth of July celebration, but in a style to correspond with the dainty costumes of ladies wearing their most delicate robes. The determination of the Ballroom Committee was to make flowers most conspicuous in the scheme of decoration. To properly display the flowers a background was needed. This was supplied by covering the walls, the columns, and arches with challie, white and yellow, producing the effect of a white and gold interior. The bare interior of the high-pitched roof had disappeared. In its place were three canopies or domes of white challie, drawn in liberal and soft folds from a wide ring, edged with yellow. These canopies reach to the wall above the tiers of gallery columns.

Very simple and effective was the treatment of the spaces and columns below. Upon the background of shirred white were stretched festoons of yellow, and the capitals of the columns of the first and second floors were bound at the tops with puffs of yellow. Upon this background were hung in festoons of liberal amplitude garlands of graceful Alabama smilax. Along the balcony, between each two columns, was a group of American flags, held together by a State shield, the States being all represented. In the alternate spaces were plaques of cut flowers, principally roses of the choicest sorts. Looking through the spaces between the columns the walls behind were seen to be covered with white challis, over which lines of Southern smilax trailed in long and graceful festoons, the combination of white and dark green producing an effect very lacelike and pleasing. Those who are impressed with statistics may be interested in knowing that 100,000 yards of challis were needed to put the Pension Building in a ball costume.

Interesting Features.

Two of the striking features of the room were managed by the committee with admirable taste and judgment. The orchestra was bestowed in a balcony erected on the south side of the central hall, beginning at the level of the second floor and dropping by a slight dip toward the ballroom. This structure was supported by columns in the architectural style of the others in the building, and these show columns were swathed in folds of white and yellow. Under this band stand the ceiling was covered with white and yellow, the edges, where they were rounded up to the balcony rail, being clothed in shirring of white and yellow challis and relieved by delicate traceries of asparagus vines that crept up in radiating lines from the columns. The front of the balcony was a charming arrangement of festoons of green, with alternating plaques of roses and golden wreaths. At the east side of the east hall another balcony was provided for the promenade band. Although smaller than the balcony for the orchestra, it was a more ambitious structure. The white and gold balcony was a reproduction of the Golden Gate at the Columbian Exposition, the walls of the gate being carried to the roof of the hall, a height of about 100 feet, while the broad archway, fully 75 feet wide at its base, was made in eight recesses, each with its semi-circle of incandescent lamps, with lines of asparagus vines woven in and out between the lights. At the back of the inner arch was a background of black, suggesting depth and affording a striking contrast to the pervading warmth of color.

The eight great columns in the hall were not needed by the decorators, being rather too massive and substantial to harmonize with a scheme involving dependence upon challis and flowers to produce the desired effect, but they had been treated as effectively as possible. Their bases were built about with palms and other tropical plants to the height of twenty feet, arranged against the background of white that was not omitted, even here, and masses of cut flowers, in infinite variety, were added to complete the beauty of the most graceful attempt to soften a column of brick and mortar. The capitals of the yellow columns were hidden in puffs of white and yellow challis, and the heavy girders resting upon the columns were transformed into cushions of yellow challis. The columns were a bit incongruous, as supports for a tented room, but they were there to stay, and had to be subdued as completely as possible.

Myriads of Lights.

Over the whole scheme of flowers and fluffy cloth there was shed light from many electric lamps. The three rings of small lamps at the top of the domes contributed their share of illumination. At the frieze there were arc lights, not too many, and well up out of the range of ordinary vision. From the top of each of the columns under the gallery and in front of it hung down strings of sixteen incandescent lamps, suggesting political remarks about 16 to 1. High up on the wall at the west end was a representation of an American flag in electrical lights, a flag that was supposed to wave, but which only blinked. Above the orchestra there was a shield in the National colors, and from an eagle above this shield streamers right and left bore, in letters made by incandescent lamps, the names "McKinley," "Hobart." This was the only instance in the whole scheme of decoration in which lettering was permitted. Only in the circular rockery in the centre of the central hall were colored electric lamps used in any other instance than in those mentioned. These lamps, however, were small and not visible unless one looked over the flower-laden border of the grotto to see the mass of palms, ferns, and other plants within.

From the floor to the second story the approach was through an arbor of smilax and flowers, the way to the rooms set aside for the Presidential party being a bower all the way. The rooms in the southwest corner, in which the President was received by the Executive Committee, were tastefully decorated with large plants and with cut flowers, of which there was a most bountiful profusion wherever they could be employed to advantage. The most impressive display of roses was made at the ends of the band stands, where great cornucopias gushed out masses of American Beauty roses.

The floor for the dancers was the tiled pavement, which had not been covered with planks, as had been requested by those who desired a better dancing floor. The music was provided by the band of Mr. Victor Herbert for promenading, and by an orchestra of 125 musicians, under Will A. Haley of Washington for the dancing. The military band was uniformed in marching costume, the orchestra wearing evening dress. Mr. Haley demonstrated that a very good orchestra can be organized in Washington in a few weeks by a competent manager and leader. There was not too much light, there was little that was tawdry in the decorations, and the floral part, provided by the Smalls, was admirably set off by the scheme of decoration carried out by F. E. Crane of Paterson, N. J.

To T. E. Roessle, Chairman of the Decoration Committee, and to Frank V. Bennett, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who were sustained by a very wise company of associates, the credit is largely due for the superb decorative scheme and its successful development.

WHAT THE WOMEN WORE.

The Toilets of Mrs. McKinley and the Other Distinguished Ladies at the Ball.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mrs. McKinley's ball costume was of white satin, brocaded in a rich design. The material was so elegant that it needed little trimming, and this was entirely of lace. The many gored skirt had paneled effects in point lace, alternating with plain gores of the satin. Around the waist line there were five rows of fine shirring. The train was gathered into the belt and fell in long, graceful folds two yards and a half in length. The skirt was lined with white taffeta, which gave it a sufficiently stiff and stand-out appearance at the hem.

The bodice was high-necked. It had a yoke of silver and pearl passementerie, the lower edge of which was trimmed with a deep fall of point d'Alençon lace. This lace was carried over the shoulders, and at the left side festooned under a corsage bouquet of violets, held by a pretty diamond ornament. The soft folds of the satin were drawn toward the front of the bodice in a point, where they were confined by a belt of the pearl and silver passementerie. The collar band was of the satin, softly creased, and toward the back, where the point d'Alençon was thickly ruched after the prevailing fashion. The sleeves were smoothly fitting of the satin brocade, and had small puffs at the top, over which the flounce of lace fell. At the wrist the sleeve was cut in three points, under which a fall of the lace came down over the hands. Her ornaments consisted of diamond earrings, an old-fashioned brooch of large diamonds, an heirloom in her mother's family, and sidecombs, banded with small diamonds. The pretty shoes worn were of the same satin as the dress. The Empire fan which she carried was of lace similar to that on her dress.

Mrs. McKinley wore a very elegant wrap coming to and going home from the ball, which she had donned for the first time. It was in color a soft shade of lavender and in texture of exquisitely soft silk. The silk was brocaded in a Persian pattern, and the wrap was long enough to entirely cover the whole figure of its wearer. It had a wadded lining of cream white satin, and the trimming was of natural white fur. It was bordered with white Alaska fox all around the edges, and this fur formed the high collar, which protected the head almost as well as the neck.

The President's Family.

MRS. McKINLEY, Sr., wore a handsome black satin gown, the skirt demitrained, and the round waist made in a style soft and becoming. The only ornamentation of the dress was a point lace barb which outlined the soft, pretty folds of white chiffon. A thick ruche of black satin, edged with chiffon, finished the neck, and the sweet old ladylike effect of the quiet costume was accented by her widow's cap of bobnet and lace.

MISS HELEN McKINLEY, sister of the President, wore a pearl white moiré antique. The round bodice was trimmed with Duchess lace, draped at the left shoulder, and the sleeves were of plaited mull. The skirt had a demi-train and the fashionable fullness.

MISS GRACE McKINLEY, niece of the President, was gowned in white mousseline de soie simply made and trimmed as befits her school-girl beauty. The waist was low-necked, had ruffles of chiffon and flower garniture, and the sleeves were formed of crimped ruffles of white chiffonnette.

MRS. ABNER McKINLEY, sister-in-law of the President, was richly gowned in pale-blue brocaded satin. The skirt was plain, but the bodice was trimmed with lace, which formed most of the front and reached over the shoulders. Diamond ornaments, butterflies, and crescents were worn, and in her hair an aigrette of blue satin, held by a diamond ornament.

MISS MABEL McKINLEY wore a very pretty dancing dress of white silk, the low-necked bodice almost made of white chiffon. Lilies of the valley and a little foliage edged the bodice around the shoulders, and a soft sash of white silk was tied at the left side.

MRS. A. J. DUNCAN, sister of the President, wore black satin brocade. The skirt was demi-trained, and the bodice was trimmed with bands of white satin embroidered with gold and jet, which extended from the shoulders to the waist. The Medici collar was of black chiffon.

MRS. S. L. BOWMAN, daughter of the latter, was gowned in silver-blue satin elaborately combined with mousseline de soie. The soft drapery of the waist was confined at the belt line by a pointed girdle of pearl and gold passementerie, which had a butterfly effect in the front.

MISS SARAH DUNCAN, another daughter of Mrs. Duncan's, wore pink brocaded satin. The bodice was low necked, the sleeves short and puffy, draped with plaitings of Brussels net, spangled with silver dots. A spray of wild pink roses ornamented the front of the bodice.

MRS. MARSHALL BARBER, Mrs. McKinley's sister, was handsomely gowned in a rich brocaded satin, the bodice trimmed with duchesse lace and jetted bands.

MISS MARY BARBER, her daughter, was in white mousseline de soie made over white taffeta. The low-necked bodice had soft girlish frills of white chiffon.

MRS. GEORGE B. MORSE of San Francisco, niece of the President and namesake of his wife, wore a pretty dress of white satin, trimmed with pearl-beaded tulle.

MRS. HEISTAND, wife of Capt. Heistand, wore brocaded satin of a dark shade, richly trimmed with chiffon and lace.

MRS. SEWARD BOWMAN of Elyria, Ohio, wore black satin with jetted passementerie and lace.

MRS. JOHN N. TAYLOR, wife of Col. Taylor of Canton, wore brocaded satin and chiffon.

The Vice President's Wife.

MRS. HOBART, wife of the Vice President, also chose white for her Inaugural Ball dress. The skirt was plain, made very wide, and having a long train. The waist was cut slightly low. The bodice had no ornamentation but falls of fine lace, which festooned the front and was caught on the left shoulder under a knot of violets. Violets also nestled in the lace on the other shoulder. The sleeves were short puffs, over which the lace fell. Diamond ornaments were worn.

MRS. MARK HANNA wore a pale yellow brocaded satin, handsomely trimmed with lace. Her jewels were superb, and the front of her low-necked dress fairly blazed with them. Her beautiful gray hair was softly waved around her face and twisted high in a knot. Mrs. Hanna did not like either of the dresses which were first prepared for her to wear to the ball, and which were freely pictured and described in the newspapers all over the country, and selected another dress of an entirely different color.

MISS MABEL HANNA was gowned in white striped gauze over Nile green satin. The gauze was very full and was shirred quite deep below the waist line. The pretty little low-necked waist was of strips of satin and lace, and revers of satin meeting at the waist reached up to the shoulders.

MRS. BUSHNELL, wife of the Governor of Ohio, wore a superb gown of Dresden brocade, trimmed with turquois velvet, with diamond ornaments.

MRS. FORAKER, wife of Senator-elect Foraker, wore yellow brocade, handsomely combined with satin and richly trimmed with lace.

MISS FORAKER, who is yet a schoolgirl, wore a simple dress of white chiffonette.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN, Jr., wore white silk, trimmed with pearl-beaded tulle, with bows and loops of lettuce-green velvet.

MRS. MYRON T. HERRICK of Cleveland, an intimate friend of Mrs. McKinley, was beautifully gowned in cream white satin. The bodice was cut square, and was trimmed with heliotrope ribbons diagonally across the front. Point d'Alençon lace, festooned over the shoulders, covered the short puffed sleeves of satin, and the lace was continued down each side of the front, and was caught at the sides under a sash of softly folded crêpe de chêne. The ends of this sash fell to the bottom of the skirt.

Other Notable Costumes.

MRS. ALGER, wife of Gen. Alger, white satin, with short puffed sleeves, low-necked waist, trimmed with lace and touches of lettuce-green velvet, the front of the bodice richly embroidered with rhinestones.

MISS FRANCES ALGER, white moiré and white tulle, with sash of green crepe and pink roses trimming the waist.

MRS. TANNER, wife of the Illinois Governor, white satin and pearl embroidered chiffon, diamond and pearl necklace, and diamond fleur de lis pendant.

MRS. JOHN J. McCOOK, New York, white satin and point lace.

MISS McCOOK, girlish dress of embroidered white chiffon.

MRS. CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, white embossed satin, elaborately trimmed with lace, superb diamonds, necklace and pendants.

MRS. GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, aqua marine blue satin, trimmed with butter-colored lace.

MRS. STEPHEN B. ELKINS, white satin and crystal beaded.

MISS BRICE, black tulle, with cherry velvet bows.

MISS KATE BRICE, white satin and tulle.

MRS. L. M. MARKHAND of New York, black satin and point lace.

MRS. MILES, wife of Gen. Miles, wore pearl-white satin, richly trimmed with point lace.

MISS MILES wore turquois blue satin and chiffon.

MRS. JOHN DAVIS, wife of Judge Davis, was handsomely gowned in rose pink brocaded satin, pearl necklace of many strands, and diamond and pearl ornaments.

MISS BESSIE, white satin and tulle.

MRS. WINTHROP of New York, (formerly Miss Tillie Frelinghuysen,) dark red velvet, trimmed with point lace.

MRS. POTTER PALMER, white satin, elaborately trimmed with point lace, pearl necklace and diamond tiara.

MISS SARTORIS, embroidered white chiffon, wreathed with flowers.

MRS. NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS, white satin, embroidered in jet, diamond and pearl ornaments.

MRS. FRED GRANT, black satin and brussels net, embroidered in silver.

MISS GRANT, pale blue satin, trimmed youthfully with plaited chiffon.

MRS. H. AUSTIN BREWSTER of Rochester, N. Y. brocaded silk, with elaborate pearl passementries.

MRS. CLARENCE POTTER CAREY of New York, light blue velvet and white satin.

MRS. HORACE C. BREWSTER of New York, flowered satin an. point lace.

MRS. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, New York, black velvet combined with white satin and lace.

MRS. S. S. HOWLAND, pearl white satin embroidered in jet.

Wife of New York's Governor.

Mrs. BLACK, wife of the Governor of New York, wore white peau de soie, trimmed with point lace, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. WOODRUFF, wife of the Lieutenant Governor, wore black satin and Duchess lace.

Ladies of the Diplomatic Corps.

The ladies of the Diplomatic Corps were all handsomely gowned. The ball has been a matter of gossippy anticipation with them for months. A great many of them saw the brilliant spectacle for the first time, while to others it was an old story. The Ambassadors and Ministers came themselves in full Court costumes, adding not a little to the spectacular part of the gathering about the rooms of the President during the reception, jewels and decorations glittering on their much embroidered coats, their splendid chapeaux, dangling swords, and military costumes making each a study of masculine millinery.

LADY PAUNCEFOTE, wife of the British Ambassador, wore a trained gown of brocade, the bodice trimmed with gold lace, and her corsage gleaming with diamond ornaments.

MME. PATENOTRE, wife of the French Ambassador, was in white brocaded satin, with a diamond tiara and a diamond and pearl necklace.

BARONESS THIELMANN, wife of the German Ambassador, was in straw-colored satin, the bodice trimmed with jewelled passementerie and duchesse lace. Diamond necklace and diamond tiara were worn.

MME. MENDONCA, wife of the Brazilian Minister, wore a superb dress of light brocaded satin, trimmed with lace, and with it a diamond necklace and diamond aigrette.

MME. ROMERO, wife of the Mexican Minister, wore pale green moire, the pattern followed by rows of silver spangles. The waist was trimmed with deep falls of cream lace and garniture of rose velvet and foliage.

MME. GANA, wife of the Chilean Minister, wore white brocaded satin and silver beaded net over the short, puffy sleeves of the satin.

MISS GANA wore rose pink satin and chiffon.

MISS ANDRADE, daughter of the Venezuelan Minister, was in white, red velvet in knots on the low corsage.

BARONESS HENGELMUELLER, wife of the Austrian Minister, wore a flowered brocade, the bodice edged with narrow bands of fur. Her hair was dressed low, with strands of pearls.

MME. RENGIFO, wife of the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, wore turquoise blue velvet, trimmed with narrow bands of ermine.

MME. HOSHI, wife of the Japanese Minister, was resplendent in white silk trimmed with rich lace, and wearing many pretty jewels.

MME. DUPUY DE LOME, wife of the Spanish Minister, was in white brocaded satin, the low bodice trimmed with point lace.

MME. PIODA, wife of the Swiss Minister, was in pink satin, combined with black velvet.

The Chinese Minister and Mrs. Yü, in Court costumes of elaborately embroidered satins, were present, with their interpreters, as were the Korean Minister and Mrs. Pak, wife of the First Secretary of the Korean Legation.

MR. DEPEW IS INDIGNANT.

He Characterizes as Absolutely False Certain Reports About Remarks at a Dinner.

"Absolutely false; not a word of truth in it," said Chauncey M. Depew, when seen at his home on West Fifty-fourth Street last evening, in reference to a published story about a speech he made at a dinner given last November, at the Metropolitan Club, by Col. Cruger to Garret A. Hobart. This dinner was made to do duty as the occasion of remarks attributed to Mr. Depew and to which is ascribed an alleged coolness toward Mr. Depew on the part of President McKinley and his family.

"Dr. Depew," the report said, "in the course of a characteristic speech, complimented Mrs. Hobart. He said in effect, that while Mrs. McKinley would be the first lady of the land officially, all the assembled guests knew that Mrs. Hobart's society would be the most sought."

The report further construes these alleged remarks as referring by innuendo to jealousies aroused among the Harrisons when Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Morton had been similarly referred to in print eight years before.

"I hate to be misrepresented," Mr. Depew said, referring to this report, "and I consent to speak only for that reason, and not to accomplish anything. There have been floating through the papers for the past week two stories. One was that I said something or other disrespectful to Major McKinley or his wife at Col. Cruger's dinner, and the other is that I said something of some kind at the Gridiron Club at Washington in February.

"My only wonder is that they didn't say something about the fifty other speeches I have made since the election. The reason is that those two speeches were made at places where there were no reporters. At the Gridiron speech I did not mention the name of McKinley at all. So that is a pure invention. I never in any speech in my life mentioned Mrs. McKinley. So that's pure invention.

"The stories about both speeches, so far as they relate to the President or his wife, or any member of his family, are absolute fabrications."

Mr. Depew's attention was called to the suggestions that had been made because of his return from Washington before the inauguration or even Major McKinley's arrival there.

"I went to Washington," he replied, "to attend the dinner given by Mrs. Leiter to Secretary and Mrs. Olney, and also to see Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at whose house I was a guest. I left Sunday night in order to attend a meeting of the Presidents of all the Vanderbilt lines in the United States on Monday; on Tuesday to attend a meeting, the first since my election as President, of the Joint Traffic Association; on Wednesday to attend a meeting of the New York Central and of the Presidents of the Vanderbilt lines, and on Thursday to be present at a meeting of a line which our road has acquired in Canada—at all of which it was absolutely necessary for me to be present.

"I have no friction that I know of or misunderstanding, or disagreement, or disagreeable feeling of any kind with the President or his family, Mr. Hanna or his family, nor do I know of anything to disturb the relations of the most cordial kind that have existed between us for many years."

CALL FOR AN EXTRA SESSION.

President McKinley Is Determined to Have Congress Assemble on the 15th Inst.—His Proclamation To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President McKinley will to-morrow issue his proclamation for an extra session. It will be called to meet March 15, which falls on Monday.

At the dinner given last night at Mr. John Hay's, the President-elect was asked about this extra session, and the suggestion was made that he set the day for Saturday, March 20.

"No," said Mr. McKinley, with an emphasis that indicated his fixed determination. "I have concluded that the best interests of the country demand that we should get to work at the earliest practicable moment. "Ten days will intervene between the call and the assembling of the Congress, and that will be sufficient to enable members to reach Washington. I will issue the call for the session Friday."

Jealousy Causes a Shooting.

May Franklyn, described as an actress and living at 44 Great Jones Street, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital last night suffering from two bullet wounds. She told the police that Philip Metz shot her because he was jealous. Her hurts are not serious. Metz's home is at 537 East Seventeenth Street. The police are looking for him.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OPINIONS ON THE ADDRESS

New York Business Men Find Much to Approve in Mr. McKinley's Propositions.

CRITICISM OF THE METHODS.

Some Had Expected a More Definite Declaration in Regard to the Tariff —Utterances as to Finance, Arbitration, and Civil Service Warmly Commended.

Expressions of approval of the main points in President McKinley's inaugural address were general among New York business men yesterday. His unqualified declarations in favor of preserving the Nation's credit, in advocating an immediate ratification of the arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain, and in support of civil service reform elicited warm commendation from citizens, irrespective of party.

Some of President McKinley's high protection supporters had expected a more definite statement of the tariff policy of the new Administration than was contained in the address, but the greater number of business men read with much satisfaction Mr. McKinley's conservative language on this subject.

In the dry goods district a great deal is expected of the new Administration. Many flags were displayed there yesterday, and the fronts of some of the larger stores in Worth, Leonard, and Franklin Streets were draped with red, white, and blue bunting. Those of the dry goods trade who believe that changes in the tariff will be helpful to them pin their faith unreservedly to President McKinley's loyalty to past professions. It was noticeable, however, that very few business men expect a radical change in the tariff.

There were some criticisms of certain views expressed by President McKinley, which, together with the words of commendation, will be found in the interviews published.

E. ELLERY ANDERSON.

He Thinks Many Propositions Right, but the Remedies Wrong.

E. Ellery Anderson said:

"I agree with many of the general propositions contained in the inaugural address of President McKinley. For instance, I think that the revenue should be made sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government. I do not think, however, that the only way to do this is by raising rates of duty and cutting down the free list.

"I agree also with the general proposition with regard to currency revision, but I am entirely opposed to the suggested bimetallic conference with foreign powers.

"I agree with Mr. McKinley that it is desirable to revive our merchant marine, but I think that this can only be reached by relieving that industry from the burdens now resting upon it. I do not think it should, or can, be reached by subsidies. By merchant marine, I understand our shipping that carries, or is supposed to carry, our foreign trade. We have a very efficient coastwise marine, because we protect it from all competition. When we come to tidewater, however, we come into contact with the sharpest competition in the world. To build up a merchant marine, we must not only encourage a foreign trade, but we must put it under conditions as favorable as those enjoyed by the shipping of other countries. Otherwise we cannot compete successfully with other countries, and our small foreign trade will continue to be carried in British bottoms. The restoration of our merchant marine to the prosperity it enjoyed in 1850 to 1860 is utterly inconsistent with the idea and policy of a protective tariff.

"Of course all Democrats and all Republicans are opposed to 'trusts' in the sense in which that word is used by Mr. McKinley in his inaugural address; but no sensible man is opposed to proper combinations of capital for purposes of the greater development of industry which can be reached only in that way.

"I think the President is right in convening Congress immediately because, if additional legislation is needed, the sooner it is agreed upon the better. I sincerely trust that the President will realize his anticipated restoration of prosperity to the country."

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

He Thinks the Outlined Tariff Policy Will Be a Mistake.

Everett P. Wheeler said:

"I am very glad to see that President McKinley urges the prompt ratification of the arbitration treaty. That is a very honorable thing for him to do, considering that it originated with the outgoing Democratic Administration.

"As to the revision of the tariff, I am quite sure that it is for the interests of the country to leave the tariff as it is, and to increase the revenue by an internal tax. For my part, I should favor an additional tax of $1 a barrel on beer. A general increase of tariff duties will not increase the revenue, unless we tax heavily such articles as tea and coffee. His whole tariff policy will, I think, prove a mistake. It is very clear that the McKinley tariff did not increase the revenue, but decreased it. This must necessarily be the result of a protective tariff.

"I do not see how the President could have avoided convening Congress at once. The Nation's revenue is not sufficient to meet the expenses of Government. The last Congress should have decreased expenses or agreed with President Cleveland as to some temporary tax that would have met the deficiency. It is plain that something must be done. The sooner it can be done the better. The Republicans should be allowed a free course.

"The very theory of a protective tariff is that it will diminish trade; and the theory of a merchant marine is to increase trade. With a protective tariff we can have no foreign trade; with no foreign trade we can have no merchant marine. The principle of a protective tariff is to increase the cost of production in this country, and you cannot promote a merchant marine unless you can build ships as cheap here as they can be built abroad.

"As to civil service reform, I think that Mr. McKinley has stated the purpose of the law very clearly. I am not aware of any changes in the Federal service that have been, as he says, 'perfunctory or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power.' If there have been any such changes we will all agree in condemning them."

JOHN DE WITT WARNER.

He Fears that Nothing Will Be Done Against Trusts.

John De Witt Warner warmly approved the general tone of the inaugural address, but disapproved as strongly some of its suggestions and theories.

"As to trusts," said Mr. Warner, "it is probably certain that Mr. McKinley means well, but with his party largely represented in both Houses of Congress by representatives of the trusts, and his tariff theory being one which proposes that the Government shall make trust combines easy by shutting out foreign competition, it is almost as certain that his Administration will do nothing against trusts. The Republican programme, however, is not likely to involve such scandals as disgraced Democratic legislation. Those were possible only because trust favoriteism, though triumphant, was sturdily resisted. Under the new tariff they are likely to get what they want without any such fuss.

"As to civil service reform, I should say that Mr. McKinley's record is such as to entitle him to every presumption in his favor. I am certainly glad to see that he goes into office with a pledge to carry out this work of reform, and I hope he will carry it on until all that can be done in that direction is accomplished.

"If our new President has any sense of humor, he must have enjoyed immensely his own proposal to restore our merchant marine, when he considered it in connection with his avowed intent to cut off our foreign trade. The two things are totally inconsistent.

"His reference to the arbitration treaty is very creditable to him, as it is complimentary to the Democratic Administration that negotiated it.

"His decision to convene Congress at once is not merely good business policy, but is the best practical proof that he and his party have convictions and the courage of them.

"Personally, I have no doubt that disaster will follow the attempt to revise our tariff along protective lines; but that question was involved in Mr. McKinley's election; and, like the Chinaman whom a 'hoolum' excused himself for killing, while he was unconverted—'the quicker he'—or the country—'gets into purgatory, the quicker he'—or the country—'will get out of it.'

"As to our National finances, anything that Mr. McKinley has to say is decidedly allunde; since it would be folly to expect from the Republicans of the Senate or House, even in case they are not obstructed, any effective measure of currency reform. With the one man who is most responsible for the present state of things sitting as the leader of his Cabinet, the majority of the Republican Representatives and Senators devoted to the fiat greenback idea, and an overwhelming majority of the Republican voters taught for the last thirty years to regard criticism of this as a Democratic heresy, we can only hope that Providence may aver any strain upon our finances until the coming in of a Democratic Administration four years hence."

SOME OTHER COMMENTS.

What A. D. Juilliard, Charles R. Flint and Others Say.

A. D. Juilliard read what President McKinley said about the tariff. "That is as sound as a gold dollar," he continued. "It expresses all that I could say or could wish to say. If such a policy is carried out it will result in a revival of industries. I believe that the new Congress, with the sanction of the Administration, will pass a tariff bill very speedily. When it comes to an adjustment of the schedules, of course, there is a wide field for differences of opinion, but I believe that the principle of a protective tariff is always right. I am not a high protectionist, but I am in favor of moderate protection. We must have tariff enough to enable the industries of this country to live, and I feel satisfied that we shall get such a tariff under the present Administration. What the country needs more than anything else is a sound business tariff that shall be permanent. We cannot afford to change every year or two.

"I regard the appointment of Cornelius N. Bliss as Secretary of the Interior as an excellent one. Mr. Bliss is a first-class man. He is no only a high-toned gentleman, but he is a business man of wide experience and great ability."

W. G. Peckham.

W. G. Peckham said that he heartily agreed with the President in advocating "a firm and dignified foreign policy." "But," said he, "I favor the kind of dignified foreign policy that we have had for the last four years—one in which dignity is combined with safety. We do not want our country stalking with bravado among the nations of the earth, like a Western desperado challenging everybody to step out in the street for a little pistol practice. Nor do we want the kind of foreign policy that President Harrison gave us when he bullied Chile.

"The policy of encouraging a merchant marine is, of course, inconsistent with a protective tariff, and Mr. McKinley must see the incongruity. We cannot have a foreign trade for our merchant ships, if we had them, so long as we make foreign trade impossible."

Charles R. Flint.

Charles R. Flint was seen in reference to that part of the President's message bearing on the so-called "trusts." He said:

"I agree that it is desirable that, as far as practicable, legislation should prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for transportation. In my opinion, legislation bearing on inter-State Commerce, should not be by the States, but by the Nation, so that the laws governing trade should be uniform throughout the country.

"In framing laws pertaining to commerce, legislators should keep in mind the fact that it is only by taking advantage of the benefits that arise from the adoption of the most improved machinery and economic methods, only available through the large centralization of manufacture, that this country can pay the present high rates of wages in competition with the cheap labor of Western Europe, China, and Japan, and that, through the operation of natural laws the organizations which endure are those which study the interests of the consumers by enlarging their sales through furnishing products of good quality at fair prices.

Mayor Strong.

Mayor William L. Strong said that he agreed heartily with all of the address that he had read.

"I particularly agree," he said, "with Mr. McKinley in the immediate convening of Congress. We need more revenue, and we need a prompt revision of the tariff. I am not in favor of a prohibition tariff. I favor a conservative scale of duties, just sufficient to afford protection to our industries, but not building the Chinese wall of exclusion that we hear so much of. I do not think that the Republican Party now favors a very high tariff, and I think that a conservative policy will be followed. Such a policy, however, should be inaugurated at once.

"I am glad that the President has come out so strongly for arbitration, and I hope that it will result in the early ratification of the treaty.

"On the revival of our merchant marine and on the civil service reform I am in warm accord with the address. I trust that under Mr. McKinley the last Federal office will be swept from out of the grasp of spoilsmen and placed on the classified list where it can be reached only by merit, as shown in competitive examination.

"I do not care to discuss the views on trusts contained in the address until I have had time to read them carefully."

Henry Hentz.

"The message pleases me," said Henry Hentz; "but, then, all inaugural messages read well, and one has to wait to learn if the promises made are platitudes to be smiled at or pledges to be kept. The only revision the financial system needs is the enactment of a law that shall provide that 'all bonds heretofore issued by the United States are payable, principal and interest, in gold.'

"The statement in the message that more revenue is needed without delay is alarming. We do not need more revenue; we need less expenditure. As a rule, I am sorry to say, an increase in revenue means an increase in expenditure. Mr. McKinley's words indicating a vigorous yet dignified

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MUSIC IN THE AIR

all over the Store. Not only of Orchestrions and Apollo Harps, but of saw, hammer and plane. This trio of musical forces will continue. Mechanics are the associates of store progress. This Store is nothing if not progressive. The present *motifs* will soon cease, and you'll see what we have been doing. Then new movements—more changes, improvements.

A good Silk merchant is always an enthusiast — almost a fanatic. The charm of the stuffs creates zeal. And it continues. No monotony — new things daily.

Great interest centres in our stock of plain Taffetas. They are foundations for Gauzes, Grenadines and the whole array of open mesh Dress Stuffs. Dealers say "scarce." Plenty here. 65c, 75c.

The advent of two groups of printed warp Taffetas adds life and beauty to the stock of Dress Silks. Choice morsels of delicate color. Description is twaddle. See for yourself. 75c, $1.

—FURNITURE. New York people are becoming very intimate with our Furniture Store. They find that it improves on acquaintance. Here are some of the causes:

Over 300 styles of Tables are now shown. For Parlors and Bedrooms, for Libraries and Card Rooms. They go down to $1, but they go up to dignified qualities for the most solemn libraries or graceful sorts for dainty boudoirs.

Over 250 sorts of Rocking Chairs. At $1.50, high back, full arms, antique oak Rockers; at $2, imitation mahogany Rockers with arms. The story of their cheapness would savor of exaggeration. Fine Rockers, abundant, redundant. Price—least for each.

—WOMEN'S DRESSES AND JACKETS. Examine the serge Suits, in many colors, at $10, and the others in black and blue, at $15. The more you scrutinize and criticise the more certain it is that you'll buy.

And the Jackets! Well, see them.

—BANQUET LAMPS. About 50 of them, in various decorations and shapes, complete with large globes, FIVE DOLLARS. Yesterday's prices were $9 to $18. Great picking—the best to early comers.

—CHINAWARE TOILET SETS. Brand new—not the left-overs of an old stock. Beautifully decorated. New shapes. Sets complete with slop jars. Prices $4, $5, $6 and $6.50. A saving of a third.

—BABY CARRIAGES. Over 100 styles to choose from. Many *here only*. Prices $4 to $28.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

PRINTING IN STATE PRISONS.

Bills Pending in the Legislature Receive Organized Labor's Attention.

The typographical unions of this State have sent a circular letter to organized labor, urging the unions to co-operate with them in opposing proposed legislation to have printing and bookbinding for public institutions done in State prisons and penitentiaries. The circular says, "The Prison Commission proposes to have done in the penal institutions of this State not only the State, legislative and department printing, but also the printing of the political divisions and sub-divisions of the State, such as textbooks, blankbooks, stationery, and other supplies for all county officers and town boards, election printing, ballots, &c."

President Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6 said yesterday that there is now pending in the Legislature a bill by Assemblyman Hughes of Brooklyn providing that a penal institution should do only such printing as was needed in that institution.

This bill, continued Mr. Donnelly, had been reported favorably to the Assembly, but Assemblyman Nixon forced it aside. It will be called up for final passage next week, and in the meantime the unions are working hard to get enough votes to pull it through. Another bill, said Mr. Donnelly, which was introuced by Assemblyman Baker of Clinton County, providing for the printing of schoolbooks in State prisons, is to come up for a hearing on Tuesday, and the unions will try to kill it in committee.

Mr. Donnelly received a communication from the Prison Commissioners, saying they will be pleased to have a conference with representatives of organized labor. The conference is set down for March 16.

Hoboken's Pier Line Extension.

George L. Record of Jersey City, counsel for the New Jersey State Riparian Board, returned from Washington yesterday, where he had been to present to Secretary of War Lamont a petition for the extension of the Hoboken pier line 200 feet into the river. Mr. Lamont told him that the matter would be referred to Gen. Russell A. Alger, his successor, who would no doubt refer it to the Harbor Line Board of New York City, as has been done with the application for the extension of the New York pier line.

Big Loss in Oil Warehouse.

A fire that started at 10:30 o'clock last night in the Eclipse Oil Works warehouse at Greenpoint Avenue and Newtown Creek, Long Island City, destroyed 10,000 barrels of oil, causing a loss of $30,000. The loss was covered by insurance.

THE NEW VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. Hobart Takes the Oath of Office in the Senate Chamber and Begins Work.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

The Retiring Vice President Makes an Interesting Farewell Address, and Mr. Hobart Speaks to the Senators Over Whom He Is to Preside.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey became Vice President of the United States about 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. He took the oath of office in the Senate Chamber. It was administered to him by Mr. Stevenson, then Vice President. Having subscribed to the oath, Mr. Hobart became Vice President and Mr. Stevenson retired to private life.

The ceremony took place before an imposing audience, which filled the Senate Chamber, both floor and galleries.

The Senate Chamber had been completely metamorphosed during the three hours of recess this morning. The heavy, dark red, morocco-covered chairs of Senators had all been removed, and had been replaced by three or four times the same number of small ash chairs, some cane-bottomed, but most of them wood-bottomed, placed closely together, and filling all the angles of the room. Only inside of the front row of desks were some dozen large arm chairs, designed for the use of the dignitaries who were to take part in the ceremonies of the day.

The gallery doors were not opened until 10 o'clock, and then the crowds who had been waiting with tickets of admission flowed in, and soon every seat was occupied, except in the sections reserved for the Diplomatic Corps and for the families of Senators.

By 11 o'clock the diplomatic gallery had begun to fill up. The wife of the Chinese Minister, Mme. Yang Yu, occupied the front seat to the extreme left; and behind her sat Mr. Sze, one of the attachés. Both wore their native costume, the lady being attired in bright silks, with large red flowers in her toque. She appeared to take a lively interest in the scene, occasionally leaning over the balustrade and peering down upon the assemblage. Many of the other occupants of the diplomatic gallery were ladies of the families of Ministers and attachées

Queen Liliuokalani came into the diplomatic gallery at 11:15, attended by her secretary, Mr. Palmer, and they took seats three rows back of Mme. Yang Yu.

The wife and daughters of Sir Julian Pauncefote were escorted to the gallery by Sir Julian, and were provided with seats by the Doorkeeper. With their arrival others, who had procured tickets from the State Department, came in, and soon every seat was occupied.

In the meantime the gallery reserved for the families of Senators was completely filled—prominent among the ladies seated there being Mrs. McKinley the mother and Mrs. McKinley the wife of the President-elect, and Mrs. Barrett, the sister of Mrs. McKinley, Jr.

The Diplomatic Corps.

At 11:45 o'clock the Assistant Doorkeeper, Mr. Stewart, announced "The Ambassadors of Foreign Countries." The Vice President, Senators, and spectators arose and stood, while the four Ambassadors from Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy walked down the main aisle, made profound bows to the Vice President, and took the seats reserved for them, adjoining those reserved for the President and Vice President elect.

This was immediately followed by the announcement, "The Ministers of Foreign Countries," and the same ceremony was observed as the Ministers entered and took seats behind the chairs reserved for the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States. The Ambassadors and Ministers were resplendent in their uniforms, sashes, and decorations. The next to enter were the Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in their black silk robes. They occupied chairs within the area in front and to the right of the Vice President's desk. They were attended by the Clerk of the court, who held on his lap a splendidly bound and gilt copy of the Bible, in quarto, on which the oath of office was to be administered to the new President.

Exactly on the stroke of 12 the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives were announced, and the same ceremony was observed toward that body as Speaker Reed and the members in his train were taking their seats, in the right-hand section of the hall. Speaker Reed took his seat beside and to the left of Vice President Stevenson.

By this time the floor and galleries of the Senate chamber were completely filled, and hundreds who could not get seats crowded up against the walls and blocked the doorways.

At 12:15 Mr. Hoar reported that the committee of the Senate and House appointed to wait on the President had performed that duty and had been requested by the President to extend his congratulations to Congress and the country and to say that he had no further communication to make.

As soon as that report was made the Vice President-elect was announced, and all stood up while Mr. Hobart walked down the aisle to the Vice President's desk and took a chair there reserved for him, to the right of Vice President Stevenson.

President and President-elect.

At 12:23 the President and President-elect were announced, and the vast assemblage stood while Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley walked slowly up the main aisle and took the seats reserved for them. Finally, all were seated in the following order: President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley on the two central chairs in front of the Vice President, with backs to the Clerk's desk and faces turned to the south. To their left the two members of the Committee of Arrangements. To their right the four Ambassadors from England, France, Germany, and Italy. Sir Julian Pauncefote, M. Patenôtre, Baron von Thielmann and Baron Fava. The semi-circular row of chairs facing the Vice President was occupied—the left hand section by the members of President Cleveland's Cabinet and his private secretary; Gen. Miles and Rear Admiral Brown in full uniform; the right hand section by the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; the Marshal of the District of Columbia (Mr. Wilson) and Gen. Porter, Marshal of the Parade, with his aides.

On the right side of the hall, behind the Supreme Court Judges, were the Ministers from foreign countries with their secretaries and attachés, all in full uniform, diplomatic or military, and most of them wearing crosses, medals, and other decorations. The Chinese and Corean Embassies were particularly conspicuous by their Oriental attire, the Corean Minister wearing a green silk costume, with a high conical black hat; while seated next to him was Mustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister, in rich uniform and with a red fez on his head.

MR. HOBART TAKES THE OATH.

Vice President Stevenson Delivers His Farewell Address to the Senate.

When the proper time had come, the Vice President called on the Vice President-elect to take the oath. When that ceremony had been completed, and Mr. Hobart was seated in the chair of the presiding officer, Mr. Stevenson delivered his farewell address.

He expressed his gratitude for the uniform courtesy extended to him and the many kindnesses shown him during the time of his Presidency over their deliberations. He counted as chief among the political favors bestowed upon him that of having been the associate and friend of the men in that chamber. He was persuaded that no occupant of the chair ever entered upon the discharge of his duties more deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibilities imposed, or with a higher appreciation of the character and dignity of the legislative assembly.

Speaking further of the grave questions that had arisen during the last four years, and of the parliamentary struggles carried on in the Senate, he said:

"I think I can truly say, in the words of a distinguished predecessor: 'In the discharge of my official duties, I have known no cause, no party, no friend.' It has been my earnest endeavor justly to interpret, and faithfully to execute, the rules of the Senate. At times the temptation may be strong to compass partisan ends by a disregard or a perversion of the rules. Yet, I think it safe to say the result, however salutary, will be dearly purchased by a departure from the methods prescribed by the Senate for its own guidance. A single instance, as indicated, might prove the forerunner of untold evils.

"'Twill be recorded for a precedent,
And many an error, by the same example,
Will rush into the State.'

The Rules of the Senate.

"It must not be forgotten that the rules governing this body are founded deep in human experience; that they are the result of centuries of tireless effort in legislative hall, to conserve, to render stable, and secure the rights and liberties which have been achieved by conflict. By its rules the Senate wisely fixes the limits to its own power. Of those who clamor against the Senate, and its methods of procedure, it may be truly said: 'They know not what they do.' In this chamber alone are preserved, without restraint, two essentials of wise legislation and of good government—the right of amendment and of debate. Great evils often result from hasty legislation—rarely from the delay which follows full discussion and deliberation. In my humble judgment, the historic Senate—preserving the unrestricted right of amendment and of debate, maintaining intact the time-honored parliamentary methods and amenities which unfailingly secure action after deliberation—possesses in our scheme of Government a value which cannot be measured by words.

"The Senate is a perpetual body. In the terse words of an eminent Senator now present: 'The men who framed the Constitution had studied thoroughly all former attempts at republican government. History was strewn with the wrecks of unsuccessful democracies. Sometimes the usurpation of the executive power, sometimes the fickleness and unbridled license of the people, had brought popular governments to destruction. To guard against these dangers, they placed their chief hope in the Senate. * * * The Senate, which was organized in 1789, at the inauguration of the Government, abides and will continue to abide, one and the same body, until the Republic itself shall be overthrown, or time shall be no more.'

Five Senators Have Died.

"Twenty-four Senators who have occupied seats in this chamber during my term of office are no longer members of this body. Five of that number—Stanford, Colquitt, Vance, Stockbridge, and Wilson—'shattered with the contentions of the Great Hall'—full of years and of honors, have passed from earthly scenes. The fall of the gavel will conclude the long and honorable terms of service of other Senators, who will be borne in kind remembrance by their associates who remain.

"I would do violence to my feelings if I failed to express my thanks to the officers of this body for the fidelity with which they have discharged their important duties and for the timely assistance and unfailing courtesy of which I have been the recipient.

"For the able and distinguished gentleman who succeeds me as your presiding officer I earnestly invoke the same co-operation and courtesy you have so generously accorded me.

"Senators, my parting words have been spoken, and I now discharge my last official duty, that of declaring the Senate adjourned without day."

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

He Feels the Responsibility of His New Position, and Promises Faithful Service.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stevenson's address, Vice President Hobart announced prayer by the Chaplain. The audience rose and remained in an attitude of reverence while the blind Chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Mr. Milburn, opened the Fifty-fifth Congress with prayer. Then Vice President Hobart made his opening speech, as follows:

"Senators: To have been elected to preside over the Senate of the United States is a distinction which any citizen would prize, and the manifestation of confidence which it implies is an honor which I sincerely appreciate.

"My gratitude and loyalty to the people of the country, to whom I owe this honor, and my duty to you as well, demand such a conservative, equitable, and conscientious construction and enforcement of your rules as shall promote the well-being and prosperity of the people, and at the same time conserve the time-honored precedents and established traditions which have contributed to make this tribunal the most distinguished of the legislative bodies of the world.

"In entering upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen I feel a peculiar delicacy, for I am aware that your body, with whom for a time I will be associated, has had but a small voice in the selection of its presiding officer, and that I am called upon to conduct your deliberations, while not perhaps your choice in point of either merit or fitness.

"It will be my constant effort to aid you, so far as I may, in all reasonable expedition of the business of the Senate, and I may be permitted to express the belief that such expedition is the hope of the country. All the interests of good government and the advancement toward a higher and better condition of things call for prompt and positive legislation at your hands. To obstruct the regular course of wise and prudent legislative action after the fullest and freest discussion is neither consistent with true Senatorial courtesy, conducive to the welfare of the people, nor in compliance with their just expectations.

Will Serve to the Best of His Ability.

"While assisting in the settlement of the grave questions which devolve upon the Senate of the United States, it will be my endeavor to guide its deliberations that its wisdom may be made fruitful in works, while at the same time exercising such fairness and impartiality within the rules of the Senate as shall deserve, at least, your good opinion for the sincerity of my effort.

"Unfamiliar with your rules and manner of procedure, I can only promise that I will bring all the ability I possess to the faithful discharge of every duty as it may devolve upon me, relying always upon your suggestions, your advice, and your co-operation, and I should feel unequal to the task did I not trustfully anticipate that indulgent aid and consideration which you have at all times given to my predecessors, and without which I could not hope to acquit myself to your satisfaction or with any degree of personal credit.

"It shall be my highest aim to justify the confidence the people have reposed in me by discharging my duties in such a manner as to lighten your labors, secure your appreciation of my honest effort to administer your rules with an eye single to the public good, and promote the pleasant and efficient transaction of the public business.

"I trust that our official and personal relations may be alike agreeable, that the friendship we may form here may be genuine and lasting, and that the work of the Senate may redound to the peace and honor of the country and the prosperity and happiness of all the people."

THE EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

President Cleveland's Proclamation Calling the Senate Together Read—Senators Sworn In.

President Cleveland's proclamation convening the Senate in session for the 4th of March was read, and the Vice President called upon the newly elected Senators to come forward and be sworn. Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) had the distinction conferred upon him, on account of his age and long service, of being sworn first and alone at the Clerk's desk—the oath being administered by Vice President Hobart.

All the newly elected Senators who were present, as well the old as the new ones, were sworn in, four at a time, and subscribed the oath of office. The new Senators are fifteen in number, and the old Senators who have been re-elected twelve. Their names are:

New Senators—Alabama, Edmund W. Pettus; Georgia, Alexander B. Clay; Idaho, Henry Heitfeldt; Illinois, William E. Mason; Indiana, Charles W. Fairbank; Kansas, W. O. Harris; Louisiana, Samuel D. McEnery; Maryland, George L. Wellington; New York, Thomas C. Platt; Ohio, Joseph B. Foraker; Pennsylvania, Boies Penrose; South Carolina, Joseph H. Earle; Washington, George Turner; Wisconsin, John C. Spooner; Utah, Joseph L. Rawlings—15.

Old Senators, (re-elected)—Allison, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Jones, (Nev.,) Jones, (Ark.,) Kyle, Morrill, Perkins, Platt, (Conn.,) Pritchard, Teller, Vest—12.

Each Senator, as he came forward to take the oath, was escorted by his colleague, so that Mr. Sherman performed, perhaps, his last official act in the Senate Chamber, by escorting Mr. Foraker, Mr. Brice's successor. The only exception to the rule was in the case of Mr. Kyle, (Pop., S. D.,) who was escorted, not by his colleague, Mr. Pettigrew, but by the Populist Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Allen. The ceremony came to a close at 1:05, when the order of exit and the procession to the inaugural platform was put in execution.

After the inaugural ceremonies had been concluded the Senate, headed by its new Vice President, returned to the Senate Chamber and resumed its session. On the motion of Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) it was ordered that the hour of meeting hereafter be 12 o'clock noon. The Senate then at 2:10 P. M. adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

BRADLEY ANTAGONIZES HANNA.

The Governor Resents Interference Regarding the Senatorship.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 4.—Gov. Bradley of this State to-night antagonized Hon. Mark A. Hanna. He sent a telegram defying Hanna, the Senate Steering Committee, and the new Administration in their demand upon him to call the Legislature in extra session, and not to appoint a Senator to succeed Senator Blackburn, whose term expires to-day.

Mr. Hanna has kept the wires hot for several days with protests against the Governor's announced intention to appoint a Senator, and his messages to-day assumed the shape of a demand upon the Governor.

The latter to-night wired Mr. Hanna the following curt reply:

The Hon. M. A. Hanna, Washington, D. C.:
I stated in The Commercial Tribune more than two months ago that a session would not be called until after March 4. I told you that the session would be called immediately after that date. Your dispatch of to-day urging me to call a session immediately is unwarranted. The session will be called to-morrow, and that act will be influenced alone by what I conscientiously believe to be the best interest to the public service. WILLIAM O. BRADLEY.

The call for the extra session will be issued to-morrow morning, and will convene the Legislature March 15 or 16. At the same time he will announce the appointment of Major A. T. Wood of Mount Sterling, who, in case he is seated, will serve till the Legislature elects his successor.

WAS SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

The Suicide of Col. Salmon A. Granger Explained.

WINSTED, Conn., March 4.—Investigations that were started immediately after the suicide of Col. Salmon A. Granger have resulted in the discovery that he was short in his accounts with fraternal societies of which he was Treasurer, and it is supposed that this preyed upon his mind and induced him to end his life.

None of the societies will lose anything, as the shortages will be made good by his widow.

HE WAS LINCOLN'S COMRADE.

Judge Levi Davis of Alton, Ill., Dies at the Age of 89 Years.

ALTON, Ill., March 4.—Levi Davis, Sr., the oldest lawyer in the State, died last night of apoplexy at the home of his son, Dr. Charles Davis, in this city, aged eighty-nine years.

Judge Davis lived in retirement here for many years, but was in his time one of the foremost members of the Illinois bar. He was the friend and associate of Lincoln, Douglas, and Trumbull, and served with Lincoln in the Black Hawk war in 1832.

FORTUNATE STAMP COLLECTOR.

He Buys a Hotel Worth $35,000 with His Accumulation of Stamps.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Philately has not been an unproductive pursuit to at least one enthusiastic collector of postage stamps. Keeping everlastingly at it has brought him riches at last.

When Bryan S. Ross, of 509 Wieland Street, began to collect postage stamps twenty years ago, he was called a crank by his schoolmates. His parents tried to dissuade him from what they thought was a foolish craze. He told his father that some day his stamps would bring him a fortune.

His dream has come true. A few days ago Mr. Ross traded his collection of stamps for a hotel at Hurley, Wis., valued at $35,000. He can now laugh at those who twenty years ago called him a crank. Mr. Ross left for Hurley last night to take charge of the hotel which was purchased with postage stamps. He bought the property from John E. Burton, a mine owner, who is going to establish his son in the postage stamp business.

VETOED BY GOV. JONES.

The Arkansas Executive Disapproves the Debt Settlement Bill.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 4.—The afternoon session of the Senate to-day was taken up in hearing the exhaustive veto message of Gov. Jones on the debt settlement question.

He reviews the situation, commencing with the beginning and ending at the close of hostilities. He says:

"The concurrent resolution agreeing to the settlement, with the Meiklejohn amendment, is unconstitutional in every particular."

He handles the Iron Mountain lobby, which he says was instrumental in creating this incubus, with ungloved hands. His message bristles with citations and authorities sustaining his position in returning the bill unsigned, and he claims that to sign it would be a lasting disgrace to the State. He reiterates his assertion that the State is ready at any moment to pay the general Government every dollar it owes, and says that if Arkansas has any claims to her swamp lands she will retain that little until such time as it may become necessary to vest it in other owners.

The press of the State is a unit in supporting the Legislature in passing the resolution, and many complimentary memorials have been received by both houses.

Taken Ill While on the Stage.

In the middle of the first act of "Secret Service," at the Garrick Theatre last night, Miss Odette Tyler was taken ill. She was on the stage in her scene with Walter Thomas when she rushed to one of the entrances, followed a moment later by Mr. Thomas. The illness of Miss Tyler was not serious, but she did not feel disposed to continue in the play last evening. After part of the scene had been left out and the curtain had remained down for several minutes her place was taken by Miss Neta Brittarn, who was favorably received.

West Virginia's New Governor.

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 4.—G. W. Atkinson was sworn in at noon to-day as Governor of West Virginia. The ceremony took place on the steps of the Capitol. The Democratic Party retired from the State administration for the first time in twenty-five years.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets.
Measure your room. The size for it may still be among the remnants.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

You Shiver

in the cold, cutting wind, chills run down your back, your throat feels raw, your chest seems heavy. These are Nature's danger signals, which mean, "Look out for coughs, colds, grip and pneumonia!" Are you prepared to resist these dangers? If not lose no time in fortifying your system against all attacks by the use of that great stimulant,

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

which quickens the circulation, gives strength and wards of all ailments of the winter season. It not only prevents coughs, colds, the grip, bronchitis and pneumonia, but is a certain cure for all these dangerous complaints. For toning up the system and restoring lost health it is unequaled. Every household should keep it for emergencies.

Sold by all grocers and druggists.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S NEW HOME

The President's Wife Is Warmly Greeted at the Executive Mansion by Mrs. Cleveland.

TOUCHING FAREWELL SCENES.

The New President and a Large Party Witness the Parade from a Reviewing Stand in Front of the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It was 2:20 o'clock when Mrs. McKinley and her party drove to the front portico of the White House. The delay occasioned by stopping to take lunch at the Capitol was most embarrassing. Mrs. Cleveland, with Brig. Gen. Wilson, ex-Secretary Lamont, and Mr. Thurber, had been waiting to receive Mrs. McKinley fully an hour on the sunny rear porch, the tedious delay meaning more to Mrs. Cleveland than any one else, for she had determined at any personal inconvenience to welcome Mrs. McKinley, and the loss of an hour would cause her not only to miss saying farewell to the Cabinet ladies at Secretary Lamont's, but also prevent her bidding good-bye to her husband before he started South.

The first duty she was eventually enabled to hurriedly accomplish, but she was much disappointed at being unable to go, as she had intended to do, to bid Mr. Cleveland farewell at the wharf. She had prepared with her own hand a beautiful bouquet of La France roses and lilacs, fastened with broad pink streamers, for her successor, which was placed in the private bedroom, to which she had given several last touches before descending to the portico.

Mrs. Cleveland wore a dark green traveling dress, with broad purple velvet trimming on the jacket, and a black felt hat, with lilac ribbons, and everyone at the White House said she never looked lovelier.

Mrs. McKinley's Party.

In the carriage with Mrs. McKinley when she reached the White House were her sister, Mrs. Barber, Secretary Porter, and Chairman Bell. Mrs. McKinley was assisted in alighting by Capt. Charles King, the army novelist, who is her specially detailed escort, in full uniform, and by Chairman Bell, who aided her faltering steps across the threshold of her future home, and Mrs. Cleveland hastened from the portico and greeted her cordially.

The new President's mother, assisted by her son Abner and his wife and her daughter, Helen, were next welcomed by Mrs. Cleveland. Among the others of the McKinley party introduced to her were Gen. W. M. Osborne, cousin of the President; Miss Grace McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morse of San Francisco, Miss Mary Barber, Miss Sarah Duncan, Miss Marie Donavan, all nieces of the President; Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Heistand, Mrs. Maria Saxton, Mrs. McKinley's aunt, who will live in the White House; Joseph P. Smith, and Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick.

Within three minutes Mrs. Cleveland had said a pleasant word to each of these and had bidden Mrs. McKinley an affectionate farewell. Then, with tears in her eyes, she entered Secretary Lamont's carriage and was driven rapidly to his house, where the retiring Cabinet ladies were awaiting her at luncheon. She was compelled to hasten her departure, however, and with a hurried handshake and a kiss to those who have been her nearest friends she was off again to the station with Secretary Thurber, and at 3:17 o'clock, the very moment Mr. Cleveland was leaving the White House, his wife in a special car left Washington for her future home at Princeton.

Installed in the White House.

President McKinley's wife and mother were assisted to the elevator and taken up to the private apartments, where Mrs. McKinley was made comfortable while the President's mother returned at quarter of 3 o'clock to the family party below and led the way to a collation which was served informally in the small dining room, all the guests, who numbered 46, standing while partaking of the refreshments.

At 3 o'clock the entire party went out to the reviewing stand on the front lawn, and a few minutes later the head of the procession arrived, and the President, with his predecessor, entered the White House. Mr. Cleveland shook hands with Mr. McKinley, and, passing directly through the mansion, entered a carriage in which Capt. Robley Evans and Commander Lamberton were awaiting him.

There were no formalities about his leave taking, and, had it not been for the presence of Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, no one but the President would have said good-bye to him. Gen. Wilson assisted him, and he waved pathetically to the policeman and other attendants as he was carried away to the lighthouse tender Maple, which will take him to Currituck Sound.

President McKinley stopped but a moment to inquire after the welfare of his wife, and then, accompanied by Senator Sherman, he walked briskly to the reviewing stand, and the parade again took up the line of march.

FAREWELL TO MRS. CLEVELAND.

Wives of the Cabinet Officers Pay Their Last Respects.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The wives of all the Cabinet officers were at the White House about 10 o'clock this morning to bid good-bye to Mrs. Cleveland. These leave-takings were emphasized by evidences of the deepest regret, and demonstrated the affection in which Mrs. Cleveland is held by those who know her most intimately.

A great number of floral offerings arrived at the White House this morning from all parts of the country, being addressed to Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. McKinley in about equal proportions. A magnificent set piece came from the Governor of Massachusetts for the President-elect.

Mrs. Cleveland in Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 4.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland arrived from Washington at 9 o'clock this evening, and was driven at once to her home on Bayard Avenue.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

WEYLER BACK IN HAVANA

He Reached There Yesterday Afternoon, to the Surprise of the Citizens.

NO POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

The Captain General of Cuba Walked to His Palace, with No Cheers to Encourage Him—His Campaign a Perfect Failure.

HAVANA, March 4.—Capt. Gen. Weyler arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the transport Legazpi from Caibarien, Province of Santa Clara. He was accompanied by the members of his staff.

The arrival of the party was not expected so soon, and when the signals on Morro Castle announced that the Legazpi was to the eastward, bound in, the news spread rapidly and caused somewhat of a scare among the Spaniards, who could not imagine why the Captain General should have hurried to reach Havana.

Gen. Weyler landed at the Muelle de Caballeria, which is but a short distance from the palace. Here he was received by the Marquis de Ahumada, who has been acting in his stead during his absence, and other authorities. There was no great crowd present, and the scene was vastly different from that which characterized his return from the "pacification" of the Province of Pinar del Rio. Instead of riding through crowds of cheering admirers, he walked from the waterside to the palace, where he soon retired to his apartments, without having received any popular welcome. This was due perhaps to his unexpected arrival, which did not allow of any official preparations being made to welcome him.

No reason is given for Gen. Weyler's return to Havana. It is generally well known that his campaign in Matanzas and Santa Clara has been an ignominious failure, and that while he was claiming to have compelled the insurgents to retreat eastward to Puerto Principe, they had, in fact, dodged past his columns and pursued their way westward.

It is thought that the change in Administration in Washington may have much to do with his return. It is said he has been led to believe President McKinley will not sanction the illegal arrest and detention of American citizens, and will take more vigorous means to protect Americans than have been used by the Cleveland Administration.

TELLS OF A TRAIN CAPTURE.

Col. Aranguren's Account of the Guanabacoa Road Incident.

A letter was received at the Cuban Junta yesterday from Col. Nestor Aranguren, in command of the insurgent forces in the Province of Havana.

Col. Aranguren tells in detail of the capture of the Guanabacoa Railroad train on Jan. 16, and sends a document signed by the prisoners taken and afterward released testifying to the considerate treatment accorded them.

Among the captured were four Captains, five Lieutenants, seven Second Lieutenants, and three privates of the Spanish soldiery. Six or eight Spaniards were killed, as was the locomotive engineer. Sebastian Macelas, a groceryman, who was recognized as a Spanish spy, and Lieut. Bernardo Barrios, a Cuban in the service of Spain, were hanged.

The writer says that Gen. Weyler was evidently greatly embarrassed by the incident, because of its occurrence so close to the palace, and refers to Weyler's version of the affair, published in the local papers, in which the Spanish General says that it was the work of a band of robbers.

A SPANISH CABINET COUNCIL.

The Ministry Thinks McKinley Will Not Sanction Filibusters.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that at a Cabinet Council, presided over by Premier Canovas, held last evening, it was decided to ask for an extra credit for the purpose of fitting out six additional warships.

The dispatch also says that the Ministry are of the opinion that President McKinley will not sanction the fitting out of Cuban filibustering expeditions in the United States.

The Arrival of Sanguily.

It was said at the Cuban Junta yesterday that Gen. Sanguily was expected to arrive in New York from Washington about 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. He will be met at the train by members of the Oscar Primelles Club, of which Dr. Zayas is President.

A FIRE IN SYRACUSE.

Property Valued at $110,000 Destroyed—A Building Crushed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 4.—Fire broke out in the Barnes bicycle factory, on East Water Street, this city, at 7:40 o'clock this morning, and within less than ten minutes one section of the building, which was a five-story brick structure, was a mass of flames. Soon after the first alarm of fire was sent in Chief Eckel turned in another alarm, calling out additional apparatus. This was followed by a third alarm, and every company in the city was pressed into service. The flames were fanned by a stiff breeze, which blew tongues of flame across the street, setting fire to a two-story brick building occupied by the Duguid Saddlery Company.

At about 8:30 o'clock the walls of the Barnes works building fell, crushing a two-story brick building occupied by the Syracuse Lithographic Company. This building was soon a mass of flames. The firemen saw that it was useless to try to save the three buildings, and confined their efforts to preventing the fire spreading further. The Barnes Bicycle Company sustains a loss of $50,000; insurance, $160,000. The building occupied by the Barnes people was owned by the Cobb estate, and was valued at $12,000; insurance, $10,000. The Duguid Saddlery Company sustains a complete loss. The stock and building were valued at $30,000; insurance, $33,000.

The Syracuse Lithographic Company also sustains a complete loss, amounting to $20,000, covered by insurance. This firm occupied a building owned by D. R. Salmon and valued at $6,000, covered by insurance. There were a number of smaller losses, making an aggregate of $110,000. The fire is thought to have been the result of an explosion of a gas apparatus. Nobody was injured.

The Rev. Dr. Mallory's Funeral.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 4.—The funeral services of the Rev. Dr. George S. Mallory, editor of The Churchman, were held at St. John's Church this afternoon. Friends came from New York and Trinity College, Hartford. The honorary pall-bearers were the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Pynchon, Acting President of Trinity College; several Trustees of the college, and Rev. Dr. William Farrington of The Churchman. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel, New York, assisted by Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart of Hartford, and the Rev. Mr. Lewis of St. John's, Bridgeport. The burial was in Mountain Grove Cemetery, the service there being conducted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Church, New York.

Death of Policeman Barth.

Policeman Frederick Barth of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station died at his home, 1,436 Vyse Avenue, Wednesday night. Barth had been ailing with pneumonia for some time.

$12.50 is the Price
FOR AN HONEST SUIT OR
Overcoat Made to Order
Pure Wool and Fast Color Guaranteed.
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Near University Place,
Bowery, cor. Broome.
Measures also taken at HEADQUARTERS AND FACTORY,
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Spring Style
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE.
NOW READY.
America's Leading Style.
Admitted by the trade to be the best issued.
5 Stores on Broadway.
Our only Brooklyn store, 371 Fulton St.

HYNOTISM PUT ON TRIAL

DR. JAMES R. COCKE OF BOSTON WAS THE OPERATOR.

He Was Successful with Several Subjects, but One of Them Proved Beyond His Influence.

Hypnotism was the subject discussed at the meeting, last night, of the Psychological Section of the Medico-Legal Society. The section met at the house of Miss Marie Hamill, 317 West Eighty-seventh Street, and about fifty ladies and gentlemen were present.

To illustrate hypnotism, the committee had invited Dr. James R. Cocke, of Boston, who possesses records of upwards of 2,000 subjects that he has operated upon. Dr. Cocke is blind.

A committee was appointed to summarize the results of the experimenting for the club. They were Dr. Isaac N. Quinby, Dr. H. S. Drayton, Dr. William C. Gardner, Dr. G. Stanly Heft, Dr. G. F. Laidlaw, Dr. E. I. Church, Sophia McClelland, Dr. A. L. White, and Clark Bell.

The chief diversion of the evening was the experimenting with Albert Bach, a tall, robust gentleman, who asserted that only abnormal personalities could be hypnotized. Previously Dr. Cocke had made tests with two subjects, patients of Dr. Carlton Simon. The first was a man who was thrown into a cataleptic state and caused to stiffen his wrist so that two doctors could not bend it. He was then told that his forehead was anaesthetized, and when Dr. Cocke scraped it with the edge of a coin the subject never winced and said he felt nothing.

Mr. Bell, a member of the committee, asked a reporter to try it, and he said it felt as if a large beetle were nipping him.

By the insensibility of the subject to pain by the stiffening of his muscles, and the rapid increase and decrease of the pulse, which, according to the statement of the doctors holding the wrists, rose to 140 and fell immediately at command to 88, Dr. Cocke pointed out that he had demonstrated the subject to be in a state of hypnotism.

Then a girl with dark hair and eyes was put to the test. The doctor was gentle with her.

"Breathe," he murmured, caressingly, "You are a breathing machine. Nothing is going to hurt you. Breathe. You are drowsy, oh! so drowsy! Your head is made of lead."

The subject's head fell forward upon her breast.

"I will give you my photograph," said Dr. Cocke, "when you wake up. Also, your mouth is dry, and when you wake up you will be thirsty. Lift your hand. It is rigid."

The girl's raised arm was stiff and her finger tips were red.

"Now, wake up," and, with a few sharp snappings of the fingers, the subject was aroused.

"What is this?" said a member of the committee, showing to the subject a blank visiting card.

"A photograph," said the subject.

"Do you see the person represented?"

Dr. Cocke had been concealed, but he rose, and at once

GREECE WILL NOT YIELD

She Is Preparing to Defy the Mandate of the Powers Regarding Crete.

CALLING OUT THE RESERVES.

A General Mobilization of Her Forces to be Made Later — Meeting to Approve the Policy Adopted by King George.

ATHENS, March 4.—The warlike preparations here continue without abatement. The reserves of 1891, 1890, 1889, and 1888 have been summoned to join the colors, and they are responding with alacrity. All seem imbued with the desire for open hostilities against the Turks, and the greatest enthusiasm is reported everywhere. It is stated that there will be a general mobilization of the Greek forces later.

It is reported that the Turkish troops on the Greek frontier are commanded by German officers of the Ottoman Army, and this adds to the bitterness felt against Germany for her attitude in the present trouble.

A great meeting was held here to-day to protest against the action of the powers and to give expression of approval of the policy of King George. The crowd marched to the palace and entered its precincts shouting for war.

Several speakers addressed the crowd vehemently, denouncing the powers for the support they were giving to the Turks against Christians, and calling upon their hearers to shed their last drop of blood in upholding the honor and rights of Greece.

Ultimately the Duke of Sparta, the Crown Prince, who was attired in a General's uniform, appeared and briefly thanked the assemblage in the King's name for the loyal support they had given him. He then begged them to withdraw and to maintain the calm attitude that befitted the dignity of the nation in the present juncture.

Loud cheers were given for the King and Crown Prince, and the crowd then proceeded to the Ministry of Finance, where a deputation was received by Premier Delyannis. He declared that the Government would do its duty without exceeding what was right and just.

APPROVAL OF KING GEORGE.

British Statesmen Pay Him a Tribute of Praise.

LONDON, March 4.—Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Thomas Reid, Mr. Henry Labouchère, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, and nearly 100 other Liberal members of the House of Commons have subscribed their names to a letter to the King of Greece, paying him a tribute for his services to Crete, and expressing hope for the future safety and welfare of Greece.

The Standard will say to-morrow that the letter has excited indignation among the supporters of the Government. The letter, it adds, is calculated to encourage the King to resist the powers and to produce a mischievous result.

COL. SMOLENTZ'S RESIGNATION.

The Advice of Greece's Minister of War Not Taken.

ATHENS, March 4.—It is announced that the advice of Col. Smolentz, Minister of War, to send reinforcements of Greek troops to Crete, which it has been alleged was refused by M. Delyannis, Prime Minister, was never laid before the Cabinet.

It is believed that Col. Smolentz, whose resignation has been announced, offered to resign as long ago as Feb. 20. The resignation of the War Minister will have no influence upon the ultimate decision of the Government to pursue its present policy.

In an interview to-day Col. Smolentz asserted that the strength and numbers of the Greek and Turkish troops on the frontier were about equal. He had resigned, he said, because his advice to send further reinforcements to Crete had not prevailed, and for no other reason.

QUIET ONCE MORE IN CANEA.

Moslems Appear in the Street Once More Unarmed.

CANEA, Crete, March 4.—The city presents a calmer appearance to-day than it has for a long time, and a more secure feeling prevails. A large number of Moslems were abroad to-day, and, contrary to their custom of late, they were not armed. So general was the feeling that the worst of the crisis was past that several shopkeepers opened their places, and there was a slight revival of business.

Fourteen of the Turkish gendarmes who mutinied on Tuesday embarked under guard to-day for Smyrna, where they will be tried by court martial. The vessel on which they traveled was escorted by an Italian warship.

GREECE READY FOR WAR.

She Will Yield to no Admonition from the Powers.

PARIS, March 4.—It is reported that the Government is making preparations to order the mobilization of the Mediterranean reserve squadron, which will be sent to the Levant, under command of Admiral Humann.

Le Jour publishes a dispatch from its correspondent at Athens containing a report of an interview with King George of Greece, in which his Majesty declares that Greece is ready for war with Turkey, and will yield to no admonition from the powers.

The King is reported to have added that the powers might blockade Greece, but in the interior they would be powerless. The Greeks, he said, were fully prepared to fight to the death, and the Macedonians were eager for revolt.

THE PORTE TO THE POWERS.

It Is Claimed that the Tenor of the Reply Is Acquiescent.

LONDON, March 4.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople stating that the Porte's reply to the identical note of the powers was drafted Wednesday and will probably be delivered Thursday evening.

The tenor of the reply is acquiescent. The dispatch adds that the powers have agreed upon the terms of their communication respecting the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, and that this communication will be handed to the Porte on Monday immediately after the Bairam festival, during which the public offices are closed.

TURKEY PREPARING FOR WAR.

Trains Ready to Take Forces to the Greek Frontier.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Salonica says that the Turkish military authorities there are making extensive warlike preparations.

Eighteen railway trains of thirty cars each are in readiness to convey forces of reserves from Asia Minor and elsewhere in the Turkish dominions to the Greek frontier. An immense force of artillery, with great quantities of ammunition, clothing &c., has arrived at Salonica, and been forwarded to the frontier.

Business in the city is at a standstill.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEWS.

It Would Be Disgraceful to Let the Turks Police Crete.

LONDON, March 4.—In reply to a letter from the editor of The Chronicle, Mr. Gladstone writes from the south of France that to expel the Greek troops from Crete and keep as police the butchers of Armenia would further deepen the disgrace of the powers.

STATE LAWS ON ELECTIONS.

EFFECTS OF THE ADOPTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN LAW.

Nearly All States Have Published Their Election Laws, and Nearly All Have an Official Ballot—In Some Taxes Must Be Paid.

An instructive compilation of the election laws in the different States has been made by John C. Houk, ex-Representative in Congress from the Second Tennessee District, and has been made a part of the Congressional records through the instrumentality of Senator Gallinger. The tabulation has been arranged in four grand divisions—New England States, Middle States, Western States, and Southern States—in order that the development of the election laws in each general section of the country may be shown more readily.

It was in 1888 that what is known as the Australian law began to be introduced in this country. Michigan was the first State to adopt that system, and since 1888 the election laws of each State have been materially amended with what Mr. Houk called "just or unjust intention." Every State in the Union except Rhode Island, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee has published its election laws in some form, and the table prepared by Mr. Houk, which includes all States, shows about 585 points in relation to the election laws of the various States or about 13 points for each State.

The only States in which prepayment of poll tax as a condition of eligibility to vote is required are Pennsylvania, Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, and Arkansas. In Oregon the voter must have paid his school tax before he can vote, in Georgia all taxes since 1877, and in Mississippi all taxes for two years. A majority of the States have general registration laws, fourteen have limited registration laws, and the following States have no registration laws whatever: New Hampshire, Vermont, Indiana South Dakota, Arkansas, and Oregon. In West Virginia the system of registration is described as "general, but avoidable."

There is a general official ballot in every State but five. In this connection the word "general" means that the ballot is printed by the State or each county throughout the State. In the following States the official ballot is general except for school purposes: New York, Illinois, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington. In Tennessee and Texas the official ballot is limited, which means that the State or county prints the ballot only in certain counties. North Carolina and Georgia have an unofficial ballot for each party, and South Carolina has an unofficial ballot 2½ by 5 inches in size. Most of the official ballots in the different States contain a column for each party, in which only the names of the candidates of a certain party are printed. In the following States, however, only the Electors are arranged by party groups on the official ballots, while all other candidates for all other positions are arranged irrespective of party under the name of the office: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

In these States a candidate's politics can be placed opposite his name on the official ballot: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, (except Electors,) Rhode Island, (except Electors,) Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming Colorado, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Louisiana, (except Electors,) and Arkansas. In Wisconsin an exception is made in the case of individual nominations. The only States that have thus far adopted the party emblem system are New York, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Colorado, Utah, Maryland, and Kentucky. Under the laws of North Carolina the use of a party emblem is optional. In most of the States one mark on the ballot is required to indicate that the voter casts a straight ticket. The exceptions are Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, California, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. In New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island the single mark is used for Electors only, and in North and South Carolina and Georgia no mark is used.

The X mark is in general use, and in Maryland it must be made with an indelible pencil. A stamp must be affixed with the X mark in Massachusetts, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, and California. The States in which voters are permitted to "scratch" their tickets are: Connecticut, New Jersey, Missouri, Virginia, Texas, and Arkansas. In Louisiana obliteration by a rubber stamp is allowed. In nearly every State the voter can mark each name voted if he desires. In a few States the voter receives a poll tax receipt or registration certificate. In Delaware it is a tax receipt; in Tennessee and South Carolina it is both, and in Louisiana it is a registration certificate. In Mississippi the record of a citizen's vote proves the payment of his taxes. Instructions or a sample ballot are given out before election in every State except North and South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Alabama. In Texas it is left with the candidate to print and issue such instruction to voters. The laws of each State except North and South Carolina and Georgia provide for rendering assistance to voters if they cannot read or are physically disabled. Laws regulating primary elections and conventions are in operation in every State except Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Texas.

There are two States—Connecticut and New Jersey—where the elector votes by placing his ballot in an envelope. This custom formerly prevailed in Massachusetts. That State has a Constitutional provision that the voter shall be able to read or write before he can vote unless he was a voter prior to 1857. Connecticut, by her Constitution, also requires that an elector shall read. The Constitution of Ohio prohibits the requirement to prepay a poll tax, and in South Carolina the voter must pay all poll dues or all taxes on $300 or more of property before he can vote. In South Dakota registration is optional with the counties, but none of the counties will have it. In Oregon registration was declared unconstitutional ten years ago, and in Arkansas registration is prohibited by the Constitution.

FOR SAFETY ON THE CURVES.

Electrical World Says that Motive Power Should Be Changed.

The Electrical World for March 6 will contain an article on the danger and inconvenience to be found at the curves of the cable car companies of the city. The various suggestions to obviate this state of affairs are criticised and their practicability discussed.

The Electrical World suggests electricity as a remedy. It says:

"The solution that perhaps will be the best for both the public and the company is a change of motive power from cable to electricity. The continuous success of the Lenox Avenue conduit road in this city, and the admirable operation of another such system in Washington, D. C., have shown that such a system is eminently practical, reliable, and satisfactory. There can be little doubt of its efficiency, and operative economy, especially as compared with cable traction.

"That this method of propulsion would greatly ameliorate the dangers of the Fourteenth Street curve is evident. The cars, instead of rushing violently around the short curves at full speed, would be under control and could be stopped instantly in case of emergency. The comfort of the passengers would also be greatly enhanced by a more deliberate motion on the curves, and the violent involuntary gymnastics of those compelled to stand would become a memory of the barbarous days of cable traction."

This method, it says, is cheaper, the movement of the cars smoother, and, above all, the danger to citizens would be reduced to a minimum.

A New and Peculiar Industry.

When August Wolf of 87 First Street, this city, emerged from a Chinese laundry yesterday in Jersey City, where he had left some linen, he, with a chuckle, told a policeman that the things cost him less than the sum he had borrowed upon them from the Chinaman, and that he would never call for the package. The officer arrested him. In court Wolf explained that he was a regular purchaser of unclaimed shirts at 5 cents each from Chinamen. He would take them elsewhere in lots of four to be done up, and borrow 25 cents upon them. Then he would sell the laundry ticket to whoever would buy it at a clear profit. Wolf was discharged.

BERKELEY LYCEUM'S END

Stockholders Yesterday Decided to Dissolve the Corporation and to Sell the Property.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE WANTS IT.

Liabilities of the Association Are Stated to be Nearly $300,000 and the Building Is Appraised at $200,000—W. Martin for Receiver.

The stockholders of the Berkeley Athletic Association Corporation, Limited, decided at a meeting yesterday, held at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, to dissolve the corporation and to take steps for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs of the corporation.

The Berkeley Association owns the property at 19, 21, and 23, which is known as the Berkeley Lyceum. The building contains a theatre, gymnasium, baths, and meeting rooms.

President Theodore F. H. Meyer presided over yesterday's meeting, and J. Clark Reed acted as Secretary. Mr. Meyer said that the meeting had been called at the suggestion of the Board of Directors, which recommended that the corporation be dissolved, and that the property be sold as soon as possible. The board had reported, he said, that it was impossible for the association to continue further, as its deficit last year was $7,300, or about $600 a month. It had been found that the building was now unsuitable for the purposes for which it was originally intended.

Mr. Meyer said that George R. Read, an expert on real estate values, had examined the property and reported that the land was worth $30,000, and that the whole property would bring at least $200,000 if sold at public auction. The total liabilities of the association were $291,500, the property assets $200,000, and the other assets $235.84, making total assets $200,235.84. This makes a total deficit of $91,264.16. Under this condition of affairs, Mr. Meyer explained, the Board of Directors considered it best for the association to dissolve and sell its property.

Mrs. William G. Choate of the New York Exchange for Women's Work asked to be heard at this juncture and announced that the Woman's Exchange was desirous of purchasing the Berkeley property. They hope to be able to raise enough money for this purpose by May 10 next, when the nineteenth anniversary of the exchange will be celebrated.

"We have at present 200 shares of the Berkeley corporation," said Mrs. Choate, "and hope that a great many more shares will be turned in to us before May 10. Then we are confident that we can get the rest of the money necessary. We have already received $11,000 toward purchasing this property, although our subscription book has only been opened for five days."

The following resolution was then offered by M. L. Manierre:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the entire property of the Berkeley Athletic Corporation should be sold, and that the corporation should be dissolved and the assets divided.

"Resolved, That to that end the Board of Directors be and is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary steps to make an immediate sale of the property, and to apply for the appointment of W. Martin as receiver, and to proceed to immediate voluntary dissolution of the corporation and division of assets."

The Board of Directors will make an effort to secure the consent of all the stockholders of the corporation to the proposed dissolution and sale. The meeting was then adjourned sine die.

The Berkeley Athletic Association was organized about eight years ago as an auxiliary to the Berkeley School, and was among the first of the associations to introduce physical culture in connection with the curriculum of study. The Berkeley gymnasium and the theatre, including baths and meeting room, were soon afterward erected. The theatre soon became a popular place for amateur dramatic entertainments, and has since been best known as the home of amateur theatricals in this city.

The first living pictures ever exhibited in New York were brought out at this theatre under the auspices of the Kit Kat Club, an organization of artists. The theatre has been used mostly of late for women's meetings and for meetings of a philanthropic nature. An attempt was made about three months ago to turn the little theatre into a professional house, but this venture was a failure.

IRISHMEN AT COOPER UNION.

Examples of Crete and Cuba Lauded in Celebrating Emmet's Birth.

The Irish Nationalists and the Irish National Alliance of New York celebrated the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet last night at Cooper Union.

The combination had the effect of filling the hall, and the programme, though long, was generously applauded.

J. T. Keating of Chicago presided at the meeting, and in his opening address said the Irish people would accomplish nothing until the examples of Crete and Cuba were emulated. He severely criticised the attitude of the Cleveland Administration on the Cuban question. Mr. Keating was followed by O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis, who delivered the oration. Mr. Ryan fiercely denounced England and her policy toward her dependencies.

John McIntyre was warmly cheered when he arose to tell the story of his visit to London in Ivory's behalf. When he mentioned the name of Thomas F. Bayard it was hissed. Incidental to the speaking a number of Irish songs were sung, some by Chauncey Olcott.

Brower Died of His Injuries.

William Brower, who was taken to the Harlem Hospital Saturday night suffering from injuries he said he received in a saloon at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, died there last night of his hurts. Brower was twenty-six years old. He was taken to the hospital from the hallway of his home, at 1,500 Lexington Avenue, by neighbors, who were unable to arouse him to consciousness. At the hospital the doctors said he was shamming, because, although he told them his leg was paralyzed he winced when they prodded him with a pin. The police have arrested three men on suspicion of knowing how Brower was hurt.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MALDEN, Mass., March 4.—The dry goods store of E. R. Moulton burned last night. Loss, $10,000.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 4.—Fire this morning destroyed the wagon factory of Streicht & Co. Loss, $100,000.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C., March 4.—The Spartansburg Machine Works, one of the largest concerns in this section, was burned this morning, and its destruction will be a heavy blow to Spartansburg. The loss is at least $50,000, with only $10,000 insurance.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The large foundry of the Farrell & Rompe Company, manufacturers of wrought iron pipe colls, corner of Carroll and Sacramento Avenues, was damaged to the extent of $40,000 by fire this morning. The loss is covered by insurance.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 4.—The extensive planing mill of Thomas Shaw's Sons was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $100,000, partly insured. The woodwork of the new Post Office building here, which was in the planing mill, was all destroyed. The flames spread so fast that the workmen in some cases had narrow escapes. James Hastings, Jr., a son of School Trustee James Hastings, was seriously injured, and two other firemen were hurt. Hastings was struck on the head by a beam.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Choice Attractions.
Vernis-Martin Cabinets, $38.00.

LOST HER HUSBAND'S LOVE.

Mrs. Buchanan Blames Mrs. Foster and Sues for $50,000 Damages.

The trial of a suit brought by Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan, widow of Dr. Alexander Buchanan, who died Sept. 3 last, against Mrs. Kate M. Foster for $50,000 for the alienation of her husband's affection, was begun yesterday before Justice Bookstaver and a jury in the Supreme Court. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy appeared for Mrs. Buchanan and Col. E. C. James for Mrs. Foster.

In her complaint Mrs. Buchanan says her husband's practice was worth $20,000 a year. She married him when he was a drug clerk with $10 a week salary in September, 1853. Until 1886, when he met Mrs. Foster, he was kind and generous to her. Then his attitude toward her changed, and in August, 1887, he deserted her. When he died he left Mrs. Foster sole executor of his will, leaving to Mrs. Buchanan only $50 and $5 each to his three daughters.

Under cross-examination Mrs. Buchanan admitted that Dr. Buchanan had given to her real estate worth more than $50,000, and had handsomely dowered two of his daughters. She acknowledged that when Dr. Buchanan wished to smoke he had to go to the carriage house to do so, because she objected to the smell, and said the only festivities she countenanced at their home were church sociables and tea parties. She pasted the motto "Prepare to meet thy God," in his hats as soon as she felt that he had started on the road to evil.

The trial is still on.

Ran Away to See the Fight.

Arthur Jones, sixteen years old, of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Second Avenue; Willie Mulligan, seventeen, of 247 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Joseph Turpin, thirteen, and Harry McMahon, seventeen, both of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and First Avenue, ran away day before yesterday, and left word with some friends that they were starting out to walk to Carson City to see the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight. The disappearance of the boys was reported last night at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station House. None of the boys had any money or supplies of any kind.

AT THE HOTELS.

Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica is at the Hoffman.

Judge John M. Kirkpatrick of Pittsburg is at the Windsor.

State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo is at the Imperial.

Goodwin Brown of Albany, F. H. Marshall of Boston, and C. H. Wallace of Buffalo are at the Park Avenue.

Gen. Amasa J. Parker of Albany and Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

Joseph C. Ely of Providence, John G. Dunn of Philadelphia, and E. N. Fenno of Boston are at the Albemarle.

H. A. Hunt of Utica, H. B. Clapp of Boston, C. S. Crosman of Philadelphia, and D. W. Herrick of Albany are at the Grand Union.

John C. Cobb of Philadelphia, Frank H. Wells of Syracuse, George Shaw of Chicago, and Samuel S. Dearborn of Hartford are at the Everett.

R. H. C. Cabell of Richmond, Va.; R. C. Campbell of Chicago, H. W. Walter of Detroit, and I. H. Roberts of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

William C. Walsh and E. C. Ferguson of Chicago, J. H. Brannon of Atlanta, E. B. McAber of Pittsburg, and J. M. Martin of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

Ex-Gov. Herbert W. Ladd of Rhode Island, ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y., and Gen. Rufus H. King of Albany are at the Manhattan.

Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, George Bleistein of Buffalo, and Charles P. Clark of New Haven are at the Waldorf.

Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, Lieut. Gov. W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Carroll E. Smith of Syracuse, E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica, ex-Senator Henry Russell of Albany, and Capt. Fitz Herbert of England are at the Holland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adams, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. M. Jennings, silks; 55 White Street.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Ayres, dry goods; 56 Worth Street, Hotel Imperial.

Barbour, J. F., & Son, Meridian, Miss.; J. F. Barbour, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Bradford, Thomas & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. W. Dunn, prints, 29 Greene Street; Grand Hotel.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; A. Kafka, silks; Hotel Marlborough.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbenn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Daly, J., & Co., Augusta, Ga.; J. Daly, dry goods; Sturtevant House.

Dosser Brothers, Morristown, Tenn.; A. J. Dosser, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Duval, A., Bowling Green, Ky.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth Street.

Feldenheimer, C., & Brother, Moberly, Mo.; I. Feldenheimer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Foster & Post, Saginaw, Mich.; C. C. Foster, notions, &c.; 277 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Swett, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Illig, J. C., & Brother, Reading, Penn.; J. C. Illig, dry goods and notions; Sturtevant House.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Danforth, notions; J. Landy, boys' clothing; Miss Aldrich, ladies' wrappers; 8 Greene Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. H. Wright, woolens, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Dean, small wares, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Knowles & Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. S. Slaughter, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 83 Walker St., Continental Hotel.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Folz, dress goods and woolens; 51 Leonard Street.

McGillin, The, E. M. Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. M. McGillin, domestics, linens, silks, dress goods, laces, millinery, and notions; Hotel Imperial.

McMillan & Treadwell, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. E. McMillan, dry goods, notions, and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Meincke-Joy Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Penshorn, notions; Belvedere House.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. S. Paul, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, represents, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. F. Murphy, skirts, 102 Grand Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sherer, C. J., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; C. J. Sherer, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith, C. A., & Brother, Gallipolis, Ohio; C. A. Smith, dry goods, &c.; St. George Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Collins, house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. A. Weber, millinery and ribbons; H. A. Stanhope, zephyrs; Hoffman House.

Wasson, H. W., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. E. Woodman, upholstery goods, 335 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Williams, The, & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. W. Rodgers, ladies and infants' wear; 335 Broadway.

Williamson & Foster, Lancaster, Penn.; H. M. Eichley, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Wood, Frank P., & Co., Bangor, Me.; F. P. Ewer, dress goods and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8:05 A. M.—91 West Houston Street; no damage.

8:05 A. M.—126 Second Avenue, John W. Matzner; damage, $5,000.

8:15 A. M.—138 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, George Luchtenburg; damage, $100.

8:45 A. M.—77½ Pine Street; damage, $50.

9:15 A. M.—1,449 Second Avenue, Henry Altenberger, bakery; damage, $100.

3:45 P. M.—303 East Thirty-ninth Street, Mrs. Delehanty; damage, $200.

4:05 P. M.—141 East Twenty-third Street, Berger & Howard, stable; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—43 Oliver Street; Jennie Donnelly; damage slight.

9:15 P. M.—81 Walker Street; C. M. Baily; damage, $3,000.

10:15 P. M.—238 West Forty-sixth Street; Charles Hunnell; damage, $1,000.

11:50 P. M.—228 Chrystie Street; Marion Vichowsky; damage, $150.

WHEELMEN THE NIGHTMARE

West End Avenue Property Owners Are Up in Arms Against the Riverside Club.

UNDUE BUOYANCY OF SPIRITS.

A Piano Player Who, It Is Declared, Selects Odd Hours for His Music and Causes Restful Persons Great Anguish of Mind.

Twelve property owners in the vicinity of West End Avenue and West Ninety-ninth Street met at the residence of W. K. Kurtz, 700 West End Avenue, last night, and formed an organization the avowed object of which is to prevent the Riverside Wheelmen from taking possession of the large four-story stone edifice at 702 West End Avenue, which they have leased for a period of five years.

The men who assembled and pledged their support to the movement were F. E. Switzer, 690 West End Avenue; J. A. Hance, 696 West End Avenue; Prof. Henry A. Todd, 720 West End Avenue; G. Roher, H. Lange, James Dunne, Charles Ranhofer, Mr. Hicky, William W. Perrine, W. K. Kurtz, George Bell, and John D. Dent.

Mr. Switzer was elected President and Mr. Hance Secretary. It was suggested by Mr. Kurtz, who was the pioneer in the movement, that the organization be named the West End Avenue Anti-Bicycle Club. The sentiment of the meeting, however, was that they had no ill feeling toward bicyclists in general, but simply did not want the rendezvous of 300 young men of buoyant spirits in their midst. It was decided that the organization could dispense with the formality of a name.

J. A. Sterner and B. King, lawyers, who have been engaged by some of the property owners, stated that an action had been commenced in the Supreme Court against the club, restraining them from occupying their new clubhouse. It is sought in this action to prove that the club is a nuisance. Henry B. Cayky has been appointed referee, and testimony in the case will be heard at his office, 54 Wall Street, this afternoon.

Affidavits were drawn up and sworn to by those present at the meeting last evening, in which they all state that, in their opinion, the Riverside Wheelmen would be a nuisance and cause a depreciation of 30 per cent. in the value of property in the vicinity. The affidavits of Charles M. Heymann of the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, of George Bell, who lives on the southwest corner, and of P. J. Brennan were expressed in the strongest terms.

Mr. Sterner stated that they had seen some of the residents in the civinity of the clubhouse now occupied by the Riverside Wheelmen, at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and that they all will be willing to testify that they have been disturbed in their sleep and annoyed on Sundays and on occasions of celebrations by the boisterousness of the members.

"On Saturday and Wednesday evenings," said Mr. Sterner "the club holds vaudeville performances. Clog dancing sometimes forms a part of the amusement and approbation is expressed by cheering, the stamping of feet, and beating with canes, and when the young men laugh they laugh loudly.

"Mr. George F. Merchant of 234 West Ninety-fourth Street told me he was obliged to move from the house adjoining the bicyclists, because the noise was unbearable, and the spectacle of men crowded upon the front porch smoking and indulging in conversation we did not care to hear, while others were perched in windows on all sides of the house, was one we became very tired of witnessing.

"I am also told by Mr. Merchant that the club engages a piano player, whose hours of discoursing music include the first hours of the day. He is a skillful player and at first his performances were enjoyed, but when they were continued until 2 o'clock in the morning and deprived him and his family of sleep, they became quite objectionable."

The statement given out recently by the Riverside Wheelmen that they intend to increase their membership to 1,000 has added an incentive to the anti-bicycle club members, and they will fight all the harder for victory. No necessary funds will be spared to carry on the litigation.

Harvard Beaten at Hockey.

MONTREAL, March 4.—The International College hockey match between Harvard and McGill Universities to-night resulted in an easy win for McGill by a score of 14 to 1.

Corbett of Harvard, who scored for the visitors, was the only man who distinguished himself on his side.

The Harvard team will play the Queen's University at Kingston to-morrow night.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises.6:28|Sun sets.5:56|Moon sets.8:23

High Water—This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook. 8:47|Gov. Is'd. 9:13|H. Gate.11:02
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook. 9:07|Gov. Is'd. 9:38|H. Gate.11:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	.....
Coleridge, Pernamb'o	8:00 A. M.	.....
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lisbonense, Para....	1:00 P. M.	.....
Rio Grande, Brunsw'k	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

Adirondack, K'gston.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rot'dam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caracas, La Guayra..	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, N. Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow...	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kan. City, Savannah.	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre.	2:00 P. M.	5:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mobile, London.....	.....	9:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana....	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg.	.....	7:30 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool...	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Werra, Genoa.....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

Aller, Bremen.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Birmingham, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Holstein, Haiti.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 5.

Adra, Shields, Feb. 3.
Aller, Bremen, Feb. 23.
Azalea, Gibraltar, Feb. 14.
Batoum, Shields, Feb. 16.
Cambrian, London, Feb. 4.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 19.
Europe, London, Feb. 18.
Hebe, Hamburg, Feb. 16.
Huntingdon, Gibraltar, Feb. 14.
Island, Christiansand, Feb. 19.
Mobile, London, Feb. 20.
Montauk, Swansea, Feb. 16.
Newton, St. Lucia, Feb. 24.
Norwegian, Glasgow, Feb. 20.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Feb. 20.
Panama, Havana, Feb. 28.
Persia, Hamburg, Feb. 22.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 22.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Feb. 11.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 27.
California, Hamburg, Feb. 20.
Douro, Hull, Feb. 20.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 3.
Megantic, London, Feb. 20.
Santiago, Nassau, March 2.
St. Louis, Southampton, Feb. 27.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Feb. 26.

SUNDAY, MARCH 7.

Circassia, Glasgow, Feb. 24.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, March 4.
La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 27.
Matteawan, Rotterdam, Feb. 20.

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

Aurania, Liverpool, Feb. 27.
El Sud, New Orleans, March 3.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Seneca, Havana, March 4.
Venezuela, La Guayra, March 3.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

Hekla, Stettin, Feb. 20.
Massachusetts, London, Feb. 25.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 24.

Arrived—March 4.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Feb. 24 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 8:12 A. M. to-day.

SS Cassius, (Ger.,) Unruh, Hongkong Dec. 31, Singapore Jan. 8, Port Said Feb. 1, and Gibraltar 13th, with mdse. to Delacamp & Co.; vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. yesterday.

SS Yumuri, Boyce, Vera Cruz Feb. 18, Tuxpam 19th, Tampico 22d, Campeachy 24th, Progreso 25th, and Havana 28th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Cape Haiti Feb. 7, Gonaives 9th, Port au Prince 10th, Petit Goave 11th, Belize 16th, Livingston 17th, Port Barrios 18th, Puerto Cortez 18th, Savanna la Mar 23d, Montego Bay, 24th, and Kingston 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Lisbon Feb. 16, St. Michael's 20th, and Fayal 21st, with passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Feb. 19, with mdse. and one passenger to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 2:03 P. M. to-day.

SS Rose Castle, (Br.,) Jackmann, Port Natal, S. A., Jan. 29, and St. Vincent Feb. 18, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Montego Bay Feb. 22, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 23d, and Kingston 24th, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M. to-day.

Ship Maria Raffo, (Ital.,) Perasso, Dublin, 30 days, with mdse. to E. and J. Burke, Limited; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Havilah, Richardson, Natal, Brazil, 20 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Swan & Son.

SS Panama, (Span.,) from Havana, passed in at Sandy Hook at 11 P. M. to-day.

SS City of Columbia, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Bill to Prohibit the Publication of Portraits in Newspapers Causes Discussion in the Senate.

A PUBLIC HEARING ORDERED.

The Bill for the Completion of the Capitol Passed—All the Amendments Are Defeated—New Legislation Proposed.

ALBANY, March 4.—When the reports of committees were submitted to the Senate this morning among them was the bill of Senator Ellsworth, aimed against prohibiting the publishing of any portrait or alleged portrait of any person without first obtaining the written consent of the person represented.

When it was presented, Senator Guy said that he had received a telegram and personal requests from representatives of the press asking that a hearing be given upon the bill. He said that the bill proposed a most radical departure from all existing methods. It was not supposed that the bill was to be entertained seriously, or that it was so soon to be reported out of the committee without a chance for any one to be heard. What had been endured by the great men of former generations, back to Washington and Lincoln, might yet be endured by members of this Legislature or other public men.

Senator Malby said that, as Chairman of the Codes Committee, he had received no request for a hearing on the bill. If such a hearing had been desired, the request should have been made of the Chairman.

Senator Guy said that it was but a simple courtesy that a hearing should be given to representatives of the greatest modern enterprises before one of its principal features is to be wiped out.

Senator Malby said he know of no reason why any one should have treated lightly a bill introduced by the President pro tem. of the Senate and the present Acting Governor of the State. He was not one of those funny men, but from his observation he was rather a man of a serious demeanor. "Perhaps public men don't care about the caricatures of them published in the papers," he said, "but there are others to be considered. There are those in our homes who have an interest in us, and who feel much more deeply the slurs and caricatures of their loved ones. This matter of caricatures had grown to be of such character in the last few years as to demand serious consideration. The time has come when these newspapers should be compelled to treat with fairness and not with ridicule men entitled to some respect."

Senator McCarren Opposes.

Senator McCarren said that he would oppose the bill, notwithstanding the fact that some newspapers had exceeded the limits of propriety. It interfered with the liberties of persons engaged in the enterprise of publishing, not only newspapers, but all magazines as well.

It was but a fair proposition that these interested persons should have an opportunity to be heard.

Senator Guy said that the arguments in regard to the abuses of the publishing of portraits might be used with equal force against the paragrapher. Their families were often wounded quite as badly by some paragraph as by any caricature. As public men, they must expect some criticism. They could not go to war without expecting to encounter bullets. He said it was always uncomfortable to be ridiculed, but sometimes ridicule had its good effect. He remembered that in the time of the Tweed ring, the cartoons of Thomas Nast had quite as much, if not more, influence than anything written or otherwise published.

Grady Favors the Bill.

Senator Grady said that no argument could be submitted at any hearing which would disturb his attitude toward this bill. If the other members of the Codes Committee were as firmly fixed in their opinion as he, there could be no use for a further hearing. The purpose of the bill was that these papers should not be permitted to invade their families and publish pictures of all the members of their families. The liberty of the press, he said, was one thing, and the license of the press was another. He said there had been an outrageous abuse of this license. When one came to read a full account of a woman, a mother respected as much as any in the land, and her experiences in a Turkish bath, and then found out that she had never been in a Turkish bath, and the only reason for the story and the publishing of her pictures was the fact that she was the wife of a public man, it was time this license was restricted. So far as he was concerned, he cared nothing about his own portrait, and now gave to all newspapers permission to publish his "phiz" in any form that they saw fit and as often as they pleased, the permission to hold good for ten years after his death. The intention was to prevent certain newspapers from publishing a lot of stock cuts and labeling them as representative men seen at the inauguration services to-day. John L. Sullivan's portrait, he said, had once been published for that of Senator Grady.

Senator Raines called attention to the fact that the reputable press of the State did not ask for this hearing nor did it oppose the bill.

Senator Coggeshall said he understood that Senator Ellsworth had no objection to its being recommitted for a hearing, and it was therefore sent back to the Committee on Codes for a hearing next Wednesday afternoon.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed to-day:

Senator Page—Regarding compensation of Supreme Court Judges of other districts serving in New York City.

Senator White—Providing a uniform charter for cities of the second class—Albany, Troy, Syracuse, and Rochester.

Senator Smith—Authorizing Yonkers to acquire certain lands for a public dock.

Assemblyman Leonard—Authorizing the erection of truck stands within stoop lines in New York City.

Senator Ellsworth—Providing for the completion of the new Capitol building by contract under the supervision of State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge came up on final passage. Senator McCarren offered an amendment that contracts should be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, instead of giving the State Superintendent of Public Works authority to let a contract to the bidder which he thinks will best serve the interests of the State. The amendment was lost: Yeas, 11; nays, 25.

Senator Cantor offered amendments taking away from the Governor the power to determine when a contract shall be forfeited, and providing that the staircase and decorating work on the Capitol shall be done by day's labor.

Senator Cantor's amendments were lost: Yeas, 12; Nays, 22. The bill was then passed: Yeas, 27; Nays, 11.

The Finn Bill Passed.

Mr. Finn's bill permitting the use of a certain portion of the sidewalks by merchants on streets surrounding the public markets in New York City for the display of their goods was passed.

The following bills were introduced to-day:

Senator Page—Authorizing the New York Common Council to regulate the erection of stoops, porches, and approaches to houses.

Senator Mullin—The bill prepared by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, providing for the township system in schools.

Senator Martin—Making it unlawful for any person or persons who carry on business in this State to advertise for sale or to sell at retail any article of merchandise that is not damaged or otherwise depreciated in value at less than its cost price, or at a price so low as to injure any other retail merchant offering for sale or selling similar articles of merchandise, with intent to injure the other merchant.

Senator Lexow—Providing that members of the State Board of Health appointed by the Governor shall each receive a salary of $3,000 annually and expenses.

FIGHT OVER A BOND ISSUE.

LONG LITIGATION BY MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS SUCCEEDS.

An Injunction Granted Against President and Directors of the Interior Conduit and Insulation Company.

Edward H. Johnson, a man of much consequence in electrical matters, is President of the Interior Conduit and Insulation Company, and holds $300,000 of the par value of its stock. He is also President of the Standardizing Company. The former company owes the latter one $87,500, and the President being desirous that his company should liquidate this indebtedness, proposed certain changes in the stock values which proved distasteful to the minority stockholders. The result was the institution of a suit by one of them, Franz Merz, which has gone through several branches of the Supreme Court, and is now awaiting the final decision of Justice Russell.

The Interior Conduit and Insulation Company was capitalized at $1,250,000 in 1890. In February, 1895, a notice was sent to the stockholders that a meeting would be held to increase the stock to $1,575,000, $1,000,000 common and $575,000 preferred stock. According to the proposed plan of issuing the preferred stock, $187,500 in cash was to be realized, of which $100,000 was to be turned into the company's treasury, and the $87,500 was to pay the amount due to the Standardizing Company. The minority stockholders voted against the proposed issue of preferred stock, and the plan failed. The Directors, however, without receiving the consent of the stockholders, voted to issue $500,000 in debenture bonds, and to reduce the amount of common stock so as to effect the same result.

The minority stockholders objected to this, and obtained an injunction from Justice Beekman against the Directors. Later the injunction was vacated by Justice Beach as far as the issuing of bonds was concerned, but continued in respect of the reduction of the plaintiff's stock holdings.

The bonds were immediately issued by the Directors. The injunction was reinstated on appeal by the minority stockholders to the General Term, this court declaring the bond issue illegal. The Court of Appeals having dismissed a subsequent appeal by Mr. Johnson and the Directors, the case came on for trial on the merits before Justice Russell yesterday in the Supreme Court. The Justice said he would grant the injunction, but reserved decision as to what the extent of it would be until counsel should sumbit further briefs.

ORANGES FOR AID OF ARMENIA.

California Fruit Sold to Provide Funds for an Orphanage.

Bidding was brisk for a certain carload of oranges recently sold at auction by Brown & Seccomb of this city, and the fruit sold at a high price. The money received—about $1,000—was at once turned over to Brown Brothers & Co., Treasurer of the National Armenian Relief Committee, and is the first contribution to the fund for an orphanage at Harpoot, which the young people's societies of the United States and Canada have determined to build. The gift comes, through the efforts of the Rev. W. H. McDougal and Charles J. Service, President of the Southern California Christian Endeavor Union, from fruit growers of Southern California.

In Harpoot there are, as reported by agents of the Relief Committee, 45,000 people dependent upon charity. Nearly half of them were left widows and orphans by Kurdish massacres, and it is for the aid of these that the orphanage is designed.

All who had to do with the sale of the oranges contributed their services free of cost. P. Ruhlman & Co. attended to the disposition of the friut and received the money. The truckman, David King, also favored the cause.

EAST BAPTIST CHURCH GONE.

The Building Will Soon Be Torn Down for Business Purposes.

The East Baptist Church, at Madison and Gouverneur Streets, yesterday passed from the possession of the Baptist denomination in this city. The sale of the property was consummated early in February by the City Baptist Missionary Society and a business concern, which is about to erect a five or six story building on the property. The sale of this church is simply a repetition of the changed conditions in down-town city life in religious lines. For several years the working force of the church has been growing less, and about three years ago it ceased to be self-supporting and was obliged to put itself under the care of the Baptist City Mission Society. The last pastor was the Rev. W. H. Hartigan. He resigned in July, and since that time the pulpit has been occupied by temporary pastors.

Scarcely fifty regular members of the church remain. The Emanuel Baptist Church, in Suffolk Street, is only a few blocks distant, and it is the idea to amalgamate what working force the East Baptist Church had left with the Emanuel Church. The property was sold for $37,250, netting the Mission Society $37,000, which will be expended in aiding and increasing Baptist missionary work in other parts of the city. The society reserved possession of the organ, which is over fifty years old, the movable furniture, and the cornerstone. The demolition of the church building will probably begin in a few days.

The East Baptist Church was organized Oct. 20, 1835. In 1838 the Broome Street Baptist Church united with it. In 1840 it erected an edifice in Cannon Street, and in 1868 came to the present site, being known as the Madison Street Baptist Church, which was soon changed to the East Baptist Church.

Arthur F. Dennett Goes Home.

Arthur F. Dennett, formerly Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, who has been for several weeks an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum, was released yesterday and started for his home in Concord. N. H. Joseph Watson, an uncle of Dennett's, escorted him to the Fall River boat. Dennett talked freely with his uncle. He thought that it would not be long before he could return to the city, as he felt that he was improving in health rapidly. Those in charge of Dennett are not so sure about his ability to return to the city soon. They say that whereas he seems to have recovered enough to talk rationally he is still possessed of the idea that he is going to revolutionize things here in the way of unearthing crime. It was said at the office of the Society for the Prevention of Crime that it had been decided by the Directors that Dennett was not to be reinstated.

Brooklyn's Annual Horse Show.

The fifth annual horse show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club will begin Wednesday, April 28, and close on the evening of May 1. Last year the show was held open for a week, but the Directors concluded this year to shorten the time by two days. There are already a large number of entries, and the prospects are that the coming exhibition will be fully equal to those of former years.

For Violating Immigration Laws.

Pincus Melach Goldner was arrested at his peddlers' supply store, 93 Ridge Street, by Deputy Marshals yesterday, and was held in $1,500 bail to answer to a charge of violating the immigration laws. Goldner is the man who the immigration authorities discovered was bringing ineligible immigrants to this country as members of his family, entitled to land.

For Stealing from Mr. Sohmer.

Carroll C. Garcelon of 340 Bowery, for a number of years a collector in the employ of Register Sohmer in his real estate office, at 1 Third Avenue, was arrested Tuesday night and arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday, charged with embezzling $180 from his employer.

APPROPRIATION BILLS FAIL

President Cleveland Refused to Sign Four of These Measures Which Came Too Late for Examination.

NO PUBLIC INCONVENIENCE.

Prompt Attention Will Be Given to the Appropriations in the Extra Session, Particularly the General Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Four of the annual appropriation bills failed to become laws owing to the refusal of the President to approve them. The Sundry Civil, the Indian, and the Agricultural bill reached the Whithe House so late that Mr. Cleveland was unable to give them that close scrutiny upon which he insists. He therefore refused to sign any of them.

The General Deficiency bill failed to reach him owing to the failure of the conferrees to come to an agreement. This is the record breaker in the history of the Government. The bill was loaded heavily in the Senate at the last moment, about $600,000 of miscellaneous claims being added and another sum of like amount was grouped under the Bowman act. The only item that inconveniences the public is the deficiency for the collection of customs, and the conferrees agreed this morning that this should be taken care of by joint resolution in the extra session.

The Agricultural bill was sent to the President Feb. 25, while the others only reached him during the late hours of the session.

The refusal of the President to approve these bills compels a more thorough organization of the House of Representatives than was intended by Speaker Reed. Under the rules of the House the Indian bill is considered by the Indian Committee, and the Agricultural bill by the Agricultural Committee. Of the bills that failed, only the Sundry Civil was reported by the Committee on Appropriations. To this extent the House will have to be organized by the appointment of committees more general in their character than was intended by Speaker Reed.

No new estimates will be needed and the bills will probably be rushed through the House at the earliest possible moment. It is the intention of the Republican leaders to take the estimates and base their bills upon them, and if this can be done, but little time will be consumed in the consideration of these measures. That the action of the retiring President will prolong the extra session of Congress no one doubts.

Upon his arrival at the Capitol the bill to provide for a commission to create a Labor Commission was presented to President Cleveland, but acting upon the advice of Secretary Carlisle, he declined to sign it, owing to the impossibility of ascertaining what the provisions of the bill contemplated. This is the measure upon which much of the debate last night hinged.

HARMONY IN THE HOUSE.

Democrats Move a Resolution of Thanks to Speaker Reed, Which Is Unanimously Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The scene and temper of the final adjournment of the Fifty-fourth Congress were in marked contrast with those of the Fifty-first Congress, when Mr. Reed was concluding his first service as Speaker. Then, owing to the partisan rancor which had manifested itself at various times during the Congress, no member of the minority would offer the usual resolution of thanks to the Speaker for his administration of the duties of the chair. To-day all that was changed. In the course of this Congress Speaker Reed's conduct and attitude toward public matters have frequently been referred to by Democratic members in terms of praise.

At 11:45 o'clock Mr. Payne (Speaker pro tem.) called Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) to the chair, and his appearance there was greeted with applause by Republican members. The floor was filled with Representatives, and for the first time this week there was voluntary quiet as Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) rose to introduce a resolution of thanks to Speaker Reed for the courtesy, fidelity, and impartiality with which he had presided over the deliberations of the House. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House of Repuresentatives are presented to the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the House and performed the arduous and important duties of the Chair during the present term of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) the question was decided by a rising vote, the entire body of Representatives rising with much enthusiasm. The result of the vote was announced by Speaker pro tem. Dockery amid applause on all sides. Speaker Reed was summoned from his room, and as he came in the members rose, applauding as they did so. He remained on the steps a moment while Mr. Dockery announced the action of the House to him. The Speaker's usually impassive face betrayed something of the emotion which he felt. His voice, however, was firm as he returned his thanks for the expression of good will contained in the resolution. He said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: Two years ago you were summoned to your share of a legislative work which could not be otherwise than disagreeable, disappointing, and unsatisfactory, for it involved a dismal struggle to adapt a narrowing income to the growing wants of a great Nation, growing to be still greater. You were, most of you, untried in your new vocation. How others have performed their share of the task it is not for us to say. But it is proper for me to say that your share of the divided duty has been performed with so much readiness and good sense, that even among the asperities of a heated campaign there was no room for any attack upon the House of Representatives.

I am sincerely grateful for the kind expression of your confidence and esteem; but I am still more grateful for the daily kindness and good will on the part of every member on both sides of the House.

To all of you, then, gentlemen of all parties, I offer the sincere expression of the highest personal regard.

It was just 11:55 o'clock as he concluded and declared "the present House of Representatives adjourned without day."

The members of the House immediately formed in line and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to take part in the inaugural ceremonies.

This Glove Was Valuable.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 4.—Howard Jelleme was surprised yesterday, on finding a valuable sapphire ring in a pair of gloves he had just purchased. Jelleme is a member of the gun department of the Second Regiment, and was assigned to the duty of purchasing eighteen pairs of gloves to be worn by the squad at the inauguration at Washington. He bought the gloves at a store on Grand Street, New York. Jelleme brought the gloves home, and upon trying on a glove found a valuable sapphire ring. It is supposed the ring was lost by a party who tried on the glove before.

Fired at a Light Inspector.

WESTFIELD, N. J., March 4.—Made nervous by the many recent burglaries, Dr. Gale fired last night at William Chamberlain and George Cox, who were on their rounds about 10 o'clock inspecting the electric lights. Chamberlain climbed a pole in front of the residence of Dr. Gale to repair the lamp. He was at work when Dr. Gale came out of the house and shot at him. The doctor thought a burglar was making preparations to rob his house by putting out the light.

Lived Over a Century.

MASSAPEQUA, L. I., March 4.—Thomas Baldwin, 103 years old, of Seaford, died yesterday. For the last three weeks he has been suffering with heart weakness.

NEW TRIAL FOR PARKS.

The Former New York Alderman Gains a Point in Court.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 4.—Former Alderman Charles Parks of New York City will not have to serve the sentence imposed upon him on his conviction of operating a gambling house here nearly three years ago.

He was convicted in the Monmouth County Court, at Freehold, sentenced to prison, and fined, but he appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals. That court, after a lapse of over two years, has rendered its decision. It is a reversal of the conviction of the former Alderman, and a new trial is ordered.

BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE.

Narrow Escape of a Pennsylvania Family from Destruction.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., March 4.—A nearly successful attempt was made last night to blow Andrew Serkin and his family into eternity by exploding dynamite beneath his house.

Some persons, at present unknown, exploded the charge of dynamite underneath Serkin's house, directly under his sleeping rooms. One end of the house was blown into splinters and Serkin and his family were hurled from their beds by the shock, but, beyond a few bruises received by two of his children in their fall from a bed, the family escaped uninjured.

Four men were seen running away from the house after the explosion, and were chased, but escaped. Serkin knows of no enemies that he has or any reasons for the attempt upon the lives of himself and family.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Officers Secure a Gang and a Molding Outfit at Bellaire, Ohio.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, March 4.—Yesterday Marshal Henry Bahra, United States detective, assisted by local police, arrested Robert Mason, Mason's wife, an Italian named Rosetti, a boarder at the Mason house, and George W. Deafenbaugh, a blacksmith, all of this city, for making counterfeit money.

For several months this city has been flooded with this money, and the gang has led the officers a merry chase. In a bedtick on which Mason slept was found a sack full of counterfeit quarters and smaller pieces, and in Deafenbaugh's shop was found, locked up in a chest, molds, melting pots, dies, and metal used for the making of counterfeit money. The officers secured the whole outfit

HYPNOTISM MADE HIM CRAZY.

A Paterson Man Thought It His Duty to Kill His Relatives.

PATERSON, N. J., March 4.—Otto Sievengen, twenty-three years of age, was locked up here to-day pending an examination as to his sanity. He was brought to the station house in the patrol wagon from his mother's home, at 85 North Seventh Street. Last night about 12 o'clock Sievengen arose from bed and entered the room where his mother and aunt were asleep. He appeared greatly excited, and told them to prepare for death, as they were about to die, he having been commanded to offer them up as a sacrifice to appease the anger of God. He told them that an outcry on their part would make their deaths more horrible.

The mother shouted for help, and her crippled son responded. They managed to calm the excited brother, and induced him to return to bed. He rolled and tossed the remainder of the night, and acted so queerly this morning that his mother notified the authorities. The young man's mind was weak, and it was totally unbalanced by expositions of hypnotism which have been given in this city, and at which he was a regular attendant.

DISTILLERS TO COMBINE.

The Main Question Is the Division of Profits.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4.—The matter of consolidating the Bourbon distilleries of Kentucky was put further under way at a general meeting to-day, when the representatives of the syndicate were met with. After a general discussion, a committee was appointed to fix a valuation on the plants.

The greatest question yet to be decided is the division of profits. Besides a large number of local and State distillers, the following were present, representing outside interests: H. J. M. Cardoza of Philadelphia, Nathan Bijur of New York, and M. J. Rosenfield of Chicago. The presence of a large number of distillers from out of the State indicates a healthy sntiment among the smaller distillers in favor of the plan of consolidation.

It is argued for the plan that the production will be limited, and the profits increased. Of late years there has been little or no profit in Bourbon whisky, owing to the competition of the Spirits Trust.

MRS. ACKLAN ASKS A DIVORCE.

The Wife of a Washington Writer Seeks a Separation.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 4.—This notice appeared Tuesday in The Weekly Ledger of Newark, Del.:

"Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply to the present session of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware for an absolute divorce from her husband, William H. Acklan.

"LAURA B. ACKLAN."

In Delaware divorces must be secured through the State Legislature instead of the courts. The Laura B. Acklan, who signed the above notice was formerly Miss Laura B. Crocker, daughter of T. D. Crocker of this city. She married William H. Acklan, a literary man of Washington, on June 2 of last year. The wedding was a brilliant one. The couple went to Europe on a tour. It was expected that this trip would last until the coming Spring, but several months ago Mrs. Acklan returned to her home in this city, not accompanied by her husband.

Since that time Mr. and Mrs. Acklan have not lived together. Mrs. Acklan and her mother, Mrs. T. D. Crocker, are now in Wilmington, Del. The attorney for the plaintiff is Mr. Knowles of Wilmington, who acted as one of the ushers for Mr. Acklan.

Asked for $50,000 Damages.

JAMAICA, L. I., March 4.—Former District Attorney Daniel Noble has begun an action in the Queens County Supreme Court for $50,000 in behalf of Theodore Gale, aged nine years, against the Rev. Father Hauber, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Forster's Meadows. Theodore is the son of Cyrus P. Gale, who lives on Fulton Street, Jamaica. The lad, when riding his bicycle some time ago, was knocked down by a horse attached to a buggy. The driver was in the employ of the Rev. Father Hauber. Injuries were caused which have left the boy a cripple.

Two Murderers Become Insane.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—Joseph Wermer, who killed his wife in the Fall of 1894, and who was sentenced to twenty years in State's Prison, has become a maniac, and yesterday was transferred to the insane asylum at Morris Plains. Comencita Didati, who stabbed and killed Thomas Parrs in 1892, and who received a similar sentence, has also become insane.

Two Civil Service Appointments.

ALBANY, March 4.—John V. Keyes of Brooklyn has been appointed a junior physician at the Manhattan State Hospital, at a salary of $900 a year, and Charles J. Doyle of Brooklyn has been named as a stenographer to the New York Special Commissioner of Jurors, at a salary of $1,000 per year, both appointments being taken from the civil service elegible list.

A Freight Vessel Ashore.

LEWES, Del., March 4.—The brig Emma L. Shaw, with salt from Turk's Island for Philadelphia, went ashore at 3:30 o'clock this morning at Green Run, Va. The crew was safely landed at the life station. The brig has four feet of water.

A MINISTER DISAPPEARS

The Rev. E. J. O. Millington, Pastor of a Newark, N. J., Church, Is Missing.

HE MET A COLLEGE FRIEND.

His Wife Has Not Heard from Him Since Last Monday, When He Came to New York to Attend a Religious Meeting.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—The Rev. E. J. Oldknow Millington, pastor of the Fairmount Baptist Church, is missing. He left Newark Monday morning, and, beyond two telegrams received from him that afternoon nothing has been heard from him by his family or friends.

The police of this city and New York have been asked by his wife to look for him. Dr. Millington left this city in company of the Rev. Charles H. Dodd, pastor of the Peddle Memorial Church, to attend the weekly conference of Baptist ministers, in the rooms of the Baptist Publication Society, Fifth Avenue, New York. After the conference concluded, at noon, the Newark ministers parted, Mr. Millington promising to be present at a conference of the Baptists of this city and vicinity to be held in the Peddle Memorial Church in the afternoon.

Mr. Millington was not present at the meeting. At 6 o'clock Monday night Mrs. Millington received a telegram from her husband, which stated that he had met an old college friend, and would not be home that night. Mrs. Ann Devoe of 165 Summit Street, with whom Mr. Millington had been boarding during the illness of his four-year-old child with scarlet fever, received a telegram at 6:35 o'clock signed "Mr. Millington." It contained the same information, although worded differently.

Before he left in the morning the clergyman told Mrs. Devoe he would be home to supper. When her husband did not arrive home on Tuesday Mrs. Millington became worried, and began a search for him. The minister's father, the Rev. William E. Millington, of Keeseville, N. Y., was sent for. The two telegrams Mr. Millington had sent from New York were dispatched from different offices—one near Forty-second Street and the other further down town.

The Rev. F. C. A. Jones, pastor of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, has the telegrams. The name of the college friend whom Mr. Millington said he had met is not given in either.

Mrs. Millington said that her husband was in his usual health, and that the sickness of the child was nearly over. Mrs. Millington and her husband's father went to Police Headquarters to-day and told of his disappearance. The following description was given: Twenty-five years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, weight 130 pounds, slimly built, smooth face, brown hair, gray eyes.

The Rev. E. J. Oldknow Millington has entered the fourth year of his pastorate of the Fairmount Church. He came to this city from Hamburg, Sussex County, this State, and was graduated from Rochester Theological Seminary in 1891. The Fairmount Church has a congregation of 300 people.

Mr. Millington was one of the leaders in the crusade against the exhibition of certain New York picture papers in local store windows. He was also an aggressive leader in other movements.

AT TENNESSEE'S EXPOSITION.

New York Urged to Make a Satisfactory Showing There.

The New York Commission of the Tennessee Centennial met in the Committee Room of the Cotton Exchange Building yesterday afternoon and instructed Secretary L. J. Ellis of 487 Broadway to draft an appeal for exhibits and funds. Mayor Strong having said that no appropriation for the work of the Commission could be made, but that the Commission might select such new names as were desirable, and he would add them to the list, L. J. Ellis, Major A. Wheeler, and Charles J. Smith were named as a committee to select the new names, and report at a meeting at the same place next Monday at 3:30 P. M.

A plan was submitted for the sending of a complete exhibit of imported raw material used by the trades and manufacturers of New York City. It will be given consideration at the next meeting.

In speaking of the matter, Chairman Smith said: "The apathy in the city in regard to this matter is very evident, and our object is to rouse the people to a sense of the importance of this centennial to them. Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and other cities and States are making preparations for complete representation of their industries and products, while we are doing very little in that direction, although so closely connected with the State of Tennessee. Our object is to awaken public interest so that New York City will be represented in a fitting manner. There is no doubt that the commission will be successful, but the time is short and prompt action is necessary."

CASPAR WHITNEY'S MARRIAGE.

The End of a Long Chapter of Marital Troubles.

The last chapter in a series of marital troubles was closed yesterday by the announcement of the wedding of Caspar Whitney to Cora Adele Chase, daughter of Orrin Poppleton Chase of Chicago. The ceremony was performed on Wednesday, at the residence of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. J. Henry Whitney, by the Rev. R. Heber Newton. The bride and bridegroom went to Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

Mr. Whitney has for a number of years been well known in sporting circles. He married Feb. 3, 1889, Miss Anna Childs. Soon after his marriage he became acquainted with Charles A. Baudouine. In December, 1894, Mrs. Baudouine was granted a decree of divorce from her husband in this State. While Mr. Whitney was away on a trip through the arctic circle, Mrs. Whitney went to Oklahoma and secured a divorce, on the ground of ill treatment. Upon his return he brought an action to have the decree set aside, on the ground that Mrs. Whitney had not been a resident of Oklahoma for the prescribed length of time. While this action was pending, Baudouine and Mrs. Whitney were married in Hoboken, N. J., and started on an extended trip through Europe.

Mr. Whitney then brought an action for divorce against Mrs. Whitney, and, no defense being set up, he was granted the decree by Judge Dykman of the Supreme Court, at White Plain., N. Y. On Feb. 25 last Mr. Baudouine remarried Mrs. Whitney, in Stamford, Conn., immediately after Mr. Whitney obtained the divorce, and thus the legal status of all parties concerned was established, independent of the action of the Oklahoma courts.

Passengers on the Majestic.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Majestic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were H. Montague Allan, J. O. Allebone, G. N. Barclay, Richard Barneby, H. V. Bemis, Holman Brown, A. H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cole, H. C. Dean, T. R. Ellison, W. H. Fletcher, M. O. Gibson, W. G. Gilmore, John Inglis, L. H. Ingram, F. L. Jones, J. H. Joyce, R. McRae, Henry G. McVickar, Alfred Merian, F. B. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Moffatt, Gen. and Mrs. Paine, Miss Paine, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pardee, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert de Pinto, F. C. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Rice, C. B. Robertson, H. V. Rowe, F. H. Walker, P. B. Warrall, F. Sayward, A. S. Rendell, and R. Raigner.

Present for Alderman Muh.

Alderman Robert Muh of the Eighteenth District was the recipient yesterday of a handsome gold badge. It was the gift of a number of his constituents.

MRS. E. A. STEVENS'S GIFT.

Hoboken Real Estate, Valued at $30,000, for the Institute.

At the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Stevens Institute recently celebrated, President Morton drew attention to the fact that while the original endowment and subsequent gifts had supplied all that was necessary for present requirements, the natural and necessary growth of the institution would make more ample accommodations and a larger revenue essential for an adequate future development of the work which had been so successfully carried on heretofore.

The suggestion has been acted upon by Mrs. E. A. Stevens, widow of the founder of the institute, who has transferred to the Trustee two large lots and houses directly adjacent to the institute grounds, which, while having at present a valuation of about $30,000, have a prospective value many times as great.

ACCUSED BY MR. COMSTOCK.

George H. Richmond & Son, the Publishers, in Court.

Anthony Comstock, agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, appeared in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday afternoon, as complainant against George H. Richmond, Sr., and George H. Richmond, Jr., his son, booksellers and publishers at 12 East Eighteenth Street, on a charge of dealing in improper literature.

The book on which the charge is based is Gabriel D'Annunzio's "Triumph of Death," translated from the Italian by Arthur Hornblow, and published by the firm of Richmond & Co. from the presses of J. J. Little. Magistrate Crane skimmed over the pages and remarked that he thought the charge was properly made. There was much talk on both sides, which was cut short by the Magistrate naming next Monday as the day for examination, and holding the two prisoners in $500 bail. Mr. Little qualified as their bondsman. Mr. Little told a friend that while he had regarded the book as a remarkably strong piece of realistic writing, he did not fancy it came within the ban of Mr. Comstock.

Mr. Richmond and his son enjoy thoroughly the confidence of the book trade, with which Mr. Richmond has been identified for over twenty years. Speaking about his arrest, which Mr. Richmond pronounced an outrage, he remarked: "This work has been translated into twenty languages, as you will see from memoranda I have from the author. I only handle standard and rare works, and a competent jury is the only one I will submit to."

RUSSELL WAS FOUND GUILTY.

He Spoke in His Own Defense and Cried While Doing So.

Edward J. Russell, who was charged by Almet F. Jenks, former Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, with having attempted blackmail, was yesterday adjudged guilty in the County Court of that city, with a recommendation for mercy. Lawyer Spiro, for the defendant, moved for a new trial, and the Judge designated Monday for argument.

When the trial opened yesterday two city editors of New York newspapers were called by the defense, the design being to show that Russell was a legitimate newspaper man. Both testified that Russell had never been employed by them, except as a "tipster." The defense here rested their case.

In the summing up, both Russell and his lawyer were allowed to address the jury. In his own defense Russell declared that neither by letter nor verbally had he threatened Mr. Jenks, or that he had demanded money of him.

Russell broke down and cried, and shortly after closed his speech. His counsel followed with a short plea for sympathy, holding that the prisoner was more sinned against than sinning.

In opening for the prosecution, Mr. Backus spoke at length on the ethics of legitimate newspaper work. The prisoner, he said, had described himself as a legitimate newspaper man, but his methods were entirely foreign to such work. He said that legitimate newspaper work was not to keep things from the public, but to publish everything that has in it any bearing whatever upon legitimate news.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 96.

Pupils Celebrate Its Second Anniversary with Recitations and Music.

The second anniversary of the organization of Grammar School No. 96 was celebrated yesterday morning at the schoolhouse, Avenue A and Eighty-first Street, with appropriate exercises. In each of the three departments, into which the school is divided—boys' grammar, girls' grammar, and primary—there was a separate celebration, but they were so timed, as to permit Commissioner William H. Hurlbut, who has taken a peculiar interest in the school, to be the presiding officer in each department.

The assembly rooms, in which the exercises were held, were crowded with the parents and friends of the teachers and pupils. Among those present were Mrs. John N. Scheel and Charles R. Stilwell, Inspectors of the district; ex-Trustee L. M. Hornthal and Mrs. Hornthal, Dr. M. Augusta Requa, and Miss Sophia J. Nicolai, Supervisors of Physical Exercise; Charles W. Watson, Civil Service Commissioner, and the Rev. James A. Dooley.

The assembly room of the male department was tastefully decorated with growing plants and flags, and each of the pupils wore a miniature American flag on his left breast. Principal Bayard W. Purcell had prepared an elaborate programme of exercises, which comprised vocal and instrumental music, and declamations by the pupils of the department, who all acquitted themselves with credit. The instrumental music was rendered by a string orchestra composed of pupils.

An equally attractive programme marked the exercises in the girls' department, of which Mrs. Eliza S. Fell is the Principal, but what proved most pleasing and interesting was the celebration in the primary department, where, under the direction of Miss Ella F. Lewis, the Principal, the little pupils danced, sang, and recited, to the great delight of the audience, which filled every available spot in the main assembly room.

Funeral of Dr. K. F. Steiger.

The funeral of Dr. Karl F. Steiger was held yesterday from his residence, 93 Second Avenue, to Fresh Pond, where the body was cremated. Dr. Steiger died Tuesday of heart disease after a brief illness. He was born in Germany, March 10, 1844, and received his education at Heidelberg and Freiberg. He was a surgeon in the German Army during the Franco-Prussian war, and was decorated with the Iron Cross. In 1873 he married Miss Josephine Schmidt. His wife survives him. He was a member of the German Medical Society of New York and Lodge No. 399 of the Odd Fellows.

Robbed His Benefactor.

John Hallenbeck, a Pennsylvania Railroad fireman, who lives at 143 Steuben Street, Jersey City, five months ago found Frederick Schafer starving in the street. He took Schafer to his home, provided him with a suit of new clothes, and gave him a home for two months. Then Schafer disappeared, taking with him a new overcoat and a new suit of clothes that Hallenbeck had just bought.

Schafer was caught yesterday.

Flagging Workmen Wanted.

Secretary Briscoe of the Civil Service Commission has announced that the Labor Bureau in the Criminal Court Building is in need of men who have had experience in cutting and laying flagging and curbing. Applicants will need recommendation from their former employers, and will be required to stand a physical examination. They will be appointed in the order of their applications.

Grocer Jacob Baum Fell Dead.

Jacob Baum, sixty years old, a grocer at Bergenline and Hudson Avenues, Guttenberg, N. J., while waiting on a customer Wednesday night, suddenly fell on his face upon the counter and then slipped dead to the floor. Heart disease was the cause.

THE FINN BILL'S PROSPECT

Opponents of the Sidewalk Obstruction Measure Believe It Will Fail in the Senate.

THEIR CANVASS EFFECTIVE.

Arguments and Appeals by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation—The Committee of Real Estate Men to Organize This Week.

"My opinion regarding the Finn bill is that it will never pass the Senate," said William McCarroll to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. "I understand that the bill is in Committee of the Whole, and that the objections to it are being seriously considered. If it is a fact that the Administration is committed to the policy of weeding out measures of doubtful merit, or such as may not be Constitutional, there is little hope for the Finn bill.

"It need not be assumed that the matter is being neglected in Albany. In the first place, some of the most influential men in the Senate have assured us that they will look into the merits of the bill thoroughly before committing themselves to its support. Then, again, we can count with a good deal of confidence on the defeat of a bill of that kind granting special privileges in this city when there is a reasonable certainty that it will be vetoed by the Mayor and Governor. At any rate the fight is being kept up, and the outlook is better for the defeat of the measure than it was two weeks ago."

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has lost no time in this contest, but has addressed arguments and appeals to the Senate from day to day which are bound to have some effect.

The City Committee of this organization has within the past few days canvassed the residents in the districts surrounding the leading markets, with a view to arousing public sentiment against sidewalk and stoop-line obstruction. The result of this canvass is to show that the hostility to the Finn bill is almost

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Annual Report of the Canadian Pacific Railway to December 31.

EIGHT MILLIONS NET EARNINGS

The Company to Build a Line Through Crow's Nest Pass to the Kostenay Gold Mining District at Once.

MONTREAL, March 4.—The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to Dec. 31, 1896, has been issued, together with the usual statements and schedules. The report shows: Gross earnings, $20,681,596; expenses, $12,574,015; net earnings, $8,107,581, which, with $511,165 other income, makes $8,618,746, to which is applied $6,708,084 fixed charges, leaving $1,910,552. The year's surplus is therefore $1,706,772. Dividends amount to $802,813 for last October, and $810,133 for next April, leaving $95,817 for profit and loss account.

The working expenses for the year amounted to 60.80 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 39.20 per cent., as compared with 60.50 and 39.50 per cent., respectively, in 1895. The earnings per passenger per mile were 1.83 cents, and per ton of freight per mile 0.75 cent, as against 1.80 cents and 0.80 cent, respectively, in 1895.

Features of the balance sheet are:

LIABILITIES.	1896.	1895.
4 per cent. pref'd stock.	$8,005,666	$6,424,000
4 per cent. deb. stock...	45,947,843	42,353,018
Mortgage bonds.....	48,088,086	48,088,086
Current liabilities.....	2,488,030	2,375,301
Interest due and accrued	1,741,779	1,750,125
ASSETS.		
Cost of road.....	$175,881,782	$174,281,173
Equipment.....	18,791,150	18,386,933
Securities against deb's.	22,981,261	20,998,210
Other securities.....	2,192,161	2,192,161
Material on hand.....	1,763,493	1,532,202
Traffic balances.....	2,273,569	2,306,955
Cash in bank.....	4,366,921	3,956,513

The most interesting portion of the report, apart from the figures of the results of the year's operations, is contained in the announcement that the company has already taken steps in connection with the building of the much talked of line through the Crow's Nest Pass to the Kootenay gold district. On this point the report says, after mentioning the fact of the recent purchase of the entire property of the Columbia and Kootenay Navigation Company:

"But even with these important additions to its facilities for handling the traffic of the mining districts, your company will continue at a disadvantage in competing with the American lines (which have already reached Nelson, Rossland, and other important centres in these districts) until it shall have direct railway connections of its own. Until then the greater part of the mining traffic will be beyond its reach, and will continue to be, as at present, carried by the American lines southwards.

"Your Directors are strongly of the opinion that any delay in securing your interests in that direction will be extremely dangerous—that unless your company occupies the ground others will, the demand for shipping and traveling facilities being most urgent. The Directors feel that they cannot too strongly urge the immediate construction of a line from Lethbridge to a connection with your Columbia and Kootenay Railway at Nelson, a distance of 325 miles, and, anticipating your approval, they have already taken steps toward commencement of the work on the opening of Spring."

RATES FOR THE GULF LINES.

A Question of Differentials for To-day's Conference.

L. F. Day, Chairman of the Southwestern Traffic Association, and representatives of nearly every railroad and steamship company belonging to that association were in conference at the Holland House, in this city, yesterday, in reference to a proposition either to modify or discontinue the differentials allowed by the all-rail routes to the water and rail routes, or the Gulf lines as they are called.

For several years the all-rail lines have conceded a scale of differential rates to the water and rail lines on freight traffic from the East to Texas points. These differentials have ranged from 35 cents per 100 pounds on first-class freight downward. Of late there has been a disposition on the part of some of the all-rail lines to discontinue this old custom. The protracted business depression and reduced revenues of the railroads have encouraged this feeling, and at the present meeting some of the most influential railroad companies in the association will endeavor to have the differentials either reduced or abolished.

The Gulf lines are naturally prepared to resist the proposed change, and, inasmuch as the powerful Southern Pacific interest is with the Gulf lines, little hope was entertained at the Holland House meeting that any change would be effected. It is expected that the subject will be discussed further to-day, when some additional railroad representatives will be present.

Following are the railroad and steamship companies directly interested in this matter: Southern Pacific Railway; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; Texas and Pacific; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé; St. Louis and San Francisco; International and Great Northern; San Antonio and Aransas Pass; Galveston, La Porte and Houston; Houston and Texas Central; Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf; Fort Worth and Rio Grande; Texas Midland; Fort Worth and Denver City; Chicago, Rock Island and Texas; the St. Louis Southwestern, (Cotton Belt;) Houston, East and West Texas Railway; the Morgan Steamship Line; the Cromwell Line of steamers, and the Mallory Line.

Nearly all of these transportation companies are represented by their freight or traffic managers.

Railroad Men and Matters.

A United States Court order has been entered in Illinois for the foreclosure of a mortgage and sale of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway on a cross bill filed by the Central Trust Company and William Heilman, Trustees. There is a mortgage for $1,287,000 on the line extending from Pekin to Mattoon and one for $1,470,000 on the line from Mattoon to Evansville.

Lake lines managers and the Freight Committees of the Trunk Lines Association have agreed to recommend to the Joint Traffic Association a differential of 6 cents on first-class freight between Duluth and Chicago. The differential last year was 16 cents, which was cut by the Duluth lines, until rates were practically equal. The differential is made by reducing the Duluth rate from 70 to 60 cents and leaving the Chicago rate at 54 cents.

STRINGENT RAILROAD BILL.

The North Dakota Legislature Copies the Iowa Law.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 4.—The Railroad bill, which has been almost the sole topic of legislative talk for the past three weeks, was passed by both Houses yesterday by a unanimous vote in each.

It is copied from the Iowa law, and contains many passages taken from the Inter-State commerce act. It provides that the Railway Commissioners of this State may have power to fix minimum rates, and have general charge of the business of fixing and classifying schedules of rates.

The railroad lawyers tried to have it amended so as to destroy its vitality, but the friends of the bill, led by Attorney General Cowan, killed these amendments and subdued all opposition. The amendments passed yesterday are wholly with reference to appeals from the schedules of the Commissioners. The business men of the State have united in a demand for lower rates, and when it was seen that the bill would pass, the railroad members of both Houses got into the band wagon.

Unpleasant Elevator Experience.

An elevator in the Germania Building, in Brooklyn, fell at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the sixth to the second story, where it was stopped by the application of a patent catch. Several persons were in the elevator at the time, including Attorney M. L. Towns, Claude Lewis, a clerk in his office, and several ladies. They were all considerably shaken, but none was injured.

MRS. E. K. MOUTON'S DEATH.

A Woman Who Was Once Prominent in the South's Social Life.

Emma Kitchel Mouton, widow of Alexander Mouton, former Governor of Louisiana and United States Senator, died on her plantation, Il Copal, on Bayou Teche, Lafayette Parish, La., last Monday, after a short illness. Ailments incidental to advanced years were the cause of death.

Mrs. Mouton was born in New York City Aug. 9, 1819. Her father, Col. Charles Kitchel Gardner, was Adjutant General of Gen. Brown's division of the army of the War of 1812, and she was grand-daughter of John McLean of New York City, an old soldier of the Revolutionary War and an intimate friend of President Monroe and of Vice President and Governor of New York George Clinton. On the side of her mother, Liza McLean, she was the grand-daughter of another John McLean, who was Commissary General of the State of New York. Col. Gardner, her father, was also Commissary General of this State. While she was yet an infant, the family left New York and went to Washington, D. C., where she passed her earlier years, and where, among many friendships, she formed a close intimacy with Jessie Benton Fremont, the daughter of Gen. John C. Fremont.

She was married, Jan. 25, 1842, to Alexander Mouton, then a United States Senator, in Washington. Mouton was of Arcadian lineage and had started as a lawyer in Louisiana, made his way to the State Legislature, serving from 1827 to 1832, and gaining election to the United States Senate in 1837. He did not finish his full Congressional term, resigning in 1842 to accept the Governorship of Louisiana. He served as Governor from 1842 to 1846. In 1852 he was President of the Southwestern Railroad Convention which assembled in New Orleans. Gov. Mouton was often called the embodiment of Southern courtesy and open-handed hospitality, and found in his wife a gracious and able assistant. She was a woman of great beauty and of singular tact, and in the social life at the capital and of her husband's State took a prominent part.

Unwittingly, she was the model for the face of Pocahontas, which may be seen in the Capitol rotunda. The fact was known to only a few friends and was always jealously guarded by the family. Neither daughter nor parents knew of the occurrence until the canvas was exhibited in position, when Col. Gardner, in high dudgeon, demanded an explanation of the artist. He confessed he did not know whose face he had copied. He had seen Mrs. Mouton at social gatherings and had studied her features as the most beautiful of her type. He later met Mrs. Mouton and acknowledged she was his model.

Mrs. Mouton, soon after she went to her husband's plantations, began to erect the house in which she recently died. It was of the open, porticoed Southern type, with pillars and balconies in abundance, and overlooking the bayou. During her residence there she entertained George W. Cable, the author. Cable, in one of his stories, has described the house and his host and wife as typical of the genial hospitable Southern disposition. Seven children were born of the marriage. One died in infancy, and two daughters and four sons survive, besides some ten grandchildren.

TWO-CENT FRAUD CHARGED.

Grand Jury Indicts the Scharlins for Selling Bad Snuff.

Simon Scharlin and his son, Simon H., snuff and tobacco dealers of 110 Division Street, were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on the charge of defrauding Gerson Levy out of 2 cents. They were admitted to bail of $500 each, the bonds being furnished by Mrs. Sarah Scharlin, the wife and mother, respectively, of the men.

The indictments grew out of charges made against the Scharlins by the officers of the Montefiore Home, who alleged that a number of patients of the home had been poisoned by snuff sold to them by the Scharlins. It was claimed that the snuff was adulterated with chromate of lead, and that twenty-six cases of poisoning had resulted. Gerson Levy was one of the patients who claim to have been poisoned by this snuff. He now has a civil suit for $10,000 damages pending against Scharlin and his son.

An effort was made some time ago to indict the Scharlins under Section 407 of the Penal Code, which makes it a criminal offense for any one to adulterate wines, liquors, or drugs. There was nothing in the section covering snuff.

Gerson Levy bought one ounce of snuff from the Scharlins on Dec. 21 last, for which he paid 2 cents. It is claimed that the snuff was not worth 2 cents, and that the defendants are therefore guilty of petit larceny.

TAMSEN WANTS A WARDEN.

Civil Service Board Asked to Find a Man for Ludlow Street Jail.

Although places under the Sheriff are not included in the civil service list, Sheriff Tamsen yesterday asked the Civil Service Commissioners to hold an examination and to send him a list of men eligible for the Wardenship of Ludlow Street Jail. Secretary Briscoe of the Civil Service Board replied at once that the commission would be glad to accede to the request and suggested March 15 as a suitable day for the examination. The Sheriff said that date would suit him if it is impossible to hold it before then.

The date decided on and the nature of the qualifications required will be made public to-day. An examination for a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Maintenance in the Department of Street Improvement for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards will be held March 18, and another will be held the following day for an Inspector in the same department.

Old Indictments Dismissed.

The indictments found Aug. 18, 1895, against Henry F. Raabe, Edward Schneer, and Charles Schoen, who were in charge of Ludlow Street Jail July 4, 1895, when the Post Office robbers Killoran, Allen, and Russell escaped, were dismissed yesterday on the statement that there was not sufficient evidence against them to justify placing them on trial.

Implicated by a Bookkeeper.

Solomon Kamsler of 103 Avenue B, Bernard Sundlevitch of 65 Canal Street, and Robert Garcewich of 37 Whitehall Street were arrested and locked up yesterday, in default of bail in civil suits brought against them by A. J. Bates & Co., shoe dealers at 202 Church Street. The men are accused of obtaining goods under false pretenses by connivance with George M. Wilfred, the bookkeeper, who has confessed. The fraud was carried on by the bookkeeper entering the purchases of the defendants on the regular credit slips of the firm and then destroying these slips. The amount of which Bates & Co. were defrauded is said to be more than $5,000.

Denial from Aurel Batonyi.

Aurel Batonyi, the well-known whip, denied yesterday that he was engaged in an effort to organize a new coaching club. "The report is news to me," he said, "as I have nothing of the kind in view, nor have I sent out letters to four-in-hand drivers in New York and Brooklyn asking them to join with me in an organization. Such a report is liable to do me injury, as I am a professional driver. Besides that, I am going to Europe on April 20, to exhibit American thoroughbreds, and would have no time." Charles F. Bates likewise denied the report.

Bibles for Free Distribution.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, held yesterday, it was decided to give $1,495 worth of Bibles for free distribution in the United States, West Africa, and Micronesia; $720 worth for Italy and Austria, $24,400 for the agencies in Central America, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia, and $3,660 for Brazil. The Rev. M. Bowen of Constantinople reported that the issue of copies of the Scriptures in the Levant was greater in 1896 than in any previous year since the agency was founded in 1838.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Bargains Abound Throughout the Entire Establishment.

A DISASTER IN BOSTON

Six Persons Were Killed Outright and Fifty Others Injured by an Explosion of Gas.

CAUSED BY LEAKING MAINS.

The Accident Occurred in a Crowded Part of the City, and Street Cars and Stores Were Wrecked.

BOSTON, March 4.—An explosion at 11:45 o'clock this morning of gas which leaked from the two great six-inch mains which cross the subway at the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets killed six persons and injured about fifty others, two of whom probably are hurt fatally.

The Dead.

BATES, MISS A. MATILDA, 19 Arlington Street.
BIGELOW, G. D., car conductor, 233 Northampton Street.
DOWNING, BENJAMIN, hack driver.
SIBLEY, D. H., carriage driver.
START, the Rev. W. A., bursar of Tufts College.
VINAL, WILLIAM F., Salem, Mass.

The Injured.

BATES, Mrs. CHARLES S., of 11 Arlington Street; was injured while riding in a car.
BECK, Mrs. L. A., Allston; back injured.
BELLARD, N. H., forty-one years old, Allston; abrasion of head, face, and nose.
BIGELOW, Mrs. HORATIO, 9 Fairfield Street; back severely injured.
BROWN, SADIE M.; injuries to head.
BROWN, THOMAS, thirty-three, 60 Church Street; fractured foot.
BURNS, JOHN J., forty-five years, 2 Lovis Street, South Boston; scalp wound.
BYAGARRY, TONY, 55 Blagden Street; head cut.
CUNNINGHAM, A. B., motorman; fracture of leg.
DEELEY, FRED W., 189 Harrison Avenue; contusions and lacerated wounds of left eye.
DELANEY, PATRICK, thirty-five years old, 22 East Sixth Street, South Boston; five stitches in head.
DOLAN, LUCY, 83 West Brookline Street; injured back and shoulder.
FLEMING, Miss SADIE E., 199 Marlboro Street; bruises on limbs and forehead; struck on back by a beam.
FRANK, ANNIE, 334 Marlboro Street; suffering from shock.
FORD, THOMAS T., 968 Tremont Street; contusions.
GILL, JOHN, thirty-three, East Boston; left shoulder broken.
GREANEY, PATRICK H., thirty-five, Woborn, truck driver; severe contusion of hip and knee.
HARDING, ANNAX, ear cut.
HENNESSY, J., Roxbury; slightly injured.
HIPWELL, MARY A., 595 Tremont Street; injuries to spine.
JACKSON, NELLIE, housekeeper at 315 Marlboro Street; injuries to left arm, leg, and back.
KELLEY, HENRY J., of Engine Company No. 26; had a spike enter his left foot.
KOPLER, WOLF, 29 Norman Street; deep cut in right hand.
LEIVOISE, ALEXANDER, 698 Shawmut Avenue, a West End conductor; arm fractured.
LUNDIN, ADOLPH; cut slightly by glass.
MAIN, CHARLOTTE L.; fractured thigh.
MAYBOW, WILLIAM, waiter at the Thorndyke; fracture of the skull.
MORTON, SAM, an actor at Keith's Theatre; dangerous internal injuries.
NAIR, CHARLOTTE, thirty-two, Jamaica Plain; fractured thigh and bad scalp wound.
NEWELL, CHARLES, one stitch in scalp.
NICKERSON, S. D., Cambridge, Grand Secretary in the Masonic order; cut in head and face by glass.
O'CONNOR, JOHN J., of Halifax, N. S.; injured knee.
O'NEIL, NANCY; badly hurt.
PECK, Mrs. S. A., of Allston; injury to back.
REARDON, JAMES R., of 693 Massachusetts Avenue; cut head and minor injuries.
RICHARDSON, Miss ALICE; thigh fractured.
ROSE, LILLIAN, twenty-two, of 111 Beach Street, South Boston; contusion of the right leg.
ROSS, JOHN, 157 Longwood Avenue, Brookline; face cut by glass.
SARGENT, A. R., motorman, 1,913 Washington Street; severely cut about face and head.
SHERBURNE, A. L., 191 Commonwealth Avenue; cut in hand by flying glass.
STONE, MARY E., Waltham; badly shaken up.
TOBEY, FRANK, twenty-seven; left foot badly cut.
VENES, JOHN J., 2 Lovell Street; cut in head.
WILSON, AUGUSTA LOUISA, thirty-eight, 17 St. Charles Street; lacerated wounds of head, and back injured.
WILSON, Mrs. J. R., 17 St. Charles Street; injury to shoulders.
WOODCOCK, H., three years old, of South Boston; slight wound on right hand.
WOOLF, PHILIP, head badly cut.
WORCESTER, E. C., Roxbury; injury to the head.

Like a Cannon's Boom.

The gas exploded with a boom like the report of a cannon. Then flames shot up and blazed in the midst of the thoroughfares, where there is more travel than anywhere else in a given section of the city.

Horses lay dead on the pavements; panic-stricken passengers were endeavoring to escape with their lives from the interior of burning cars, and steam fire engines were on the scene, answering an alarm from Box 53, pouring tons of water upon the rapidly disappearing electric vehicles. The glass in the buildings was shattered along Tremont Street as far south as Labrange Street, and north beyond the Tremont Theatre, east to Washington Street, and west almost to Park Square.

The explosion came just as three cars were almost in the centre of the space at the corner. The first one was on its way directly across Tremont Street, the second was just turning from Tremont to Boylston, while the third was close behind this one. There was another car on Boylston waiting for an opportunity to turn into Tremont, and behind this were several more.

The first car was precisely in the centre when the explosion came. The whole of the wooden work which is used as a bridge over the deep hole at this point was lifted with a frightful roar into the air, carrying the first car with it, and taking along the two horses of the second car. The other vehicles were lifted from the street.

An Appalling Scene.

Instantly the air was filled with flying débris, and above the shouts of terror-stricken pedestrians could be heard the groans and cries of the wounded. The first electric car, the one in which most of the dead were riding, no sooner fell back upon the tracks than it broke in halves and the whole portion almost immediately burst into flames. Then some one sounded a fire alarm, which brought a large rescue force to the scene, and almost immediately calls were sent out for the ambulances.

The squad of 150 police was insufficient to keep back the thousands of people who rushed in, and it was only by giving a false alarm of a second explosion that they were able to drive back the crowds and rope off the street. Then, while the crowd increased every instant until it numbered several thousands, the firemen, police, and laborers worked in conveying the dead to the Morgue and the injured to the hospitals.

Not only were all the windows broken in the neighborhood, but from a jeweler's window precious stones said to be worth $12,000 were scattered about the street and store. The foundations of the Hotel Pelham are said to be shaken badly, while every window display in the neighborhood was injured more or less, it being impossible to estimate the loss in this direction.

Cause of the Explosion.

The immediate cause of the explosion is uncertain, but the most generally accepted theory is that it was started by a spark from the electric motor of the Mount Auburn car which received the full force of the shock.

Complaints have been made since Dec. 28 of gas escaping from the old main that runs along the south side of Boylston Street. This morning the leak became much worse, for at 10 o'clock Librarian Roberts of the Masonic Temple telephoned to the gas company that the building was so full of gas that the occupants could hardly breathe. It is evident that for some little distance up Tremont and Boylston Streets a great quantity of gas was leaking up through the place in the middle of the crossing of the two streets, where the subway had been merely planked over and not permanently roofed in. The gas was not in the subway itself, but between the surface of the street and this temporary roof, and the subway itself was not seriously damaged.

The officials of the gaslight company refuse to talk, except to deny that any formal complaint had been made to them of the leak. Mayor Quincy was promptly on hand and expressed a determination to institute a rigid investigation.

OFFICE SEEKERS IN CHICAGO.

Original McKinley Men Are Crowding the Other Republicans Aside and Trouble Prevails.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 4.—Alexander H. Revell, a wealthy merchant, will, in all probability, be appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of Chicago. Such, at least, was the gossip in McKinley circles to-night.

Mr. Revell says publicly he is not a candidate for any office, but he has been conspicuous in "the charmed circle" of McKinley admirers since the arrival of the President-elect.

Some time ago it looked as if William Penn Nixon of The Inter Ocean would carry off the prize he has sought so often. To-day it seems probable he will be offered the Sub-Treasuryship to supply the deficiency in his political expectations.

The Illinois machine has lain down in despair. Some of the Illinois Congressmen who led the machine fight declare they will make no recommendations for office. Already it is apparent, they say, that only original McKinley organizers, like Charles G. Dawes and A. H. Revell, will be placed on guard.

ANOTHER ILLINOIS CONTEST.

Republicans Are Wrangling Over a District Attorneyship.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 4.—A spirited contest is in sight over the District Attorneyship for Southern Illinois. The original McKinley men and those recently converted are arrayed against one another.

There are two candidates for the place—Judge Richard Yates of Jacksonville and J. Otis Humphrey of Sangamon. The former was for McKinley from the start, and is indorsed by Senator-elect Mason, while Humphrey, who was late in getting into the band wagon, is indorsed by Senator Cullom.

SHOT WITH A FOWLING PIECE.

Michael McDermott Tries to Kill a Negro at Hillsdale, N. J.

HILLSDALE, N. J., March 4.—Joseph Sisco, a negro, was shot in the head to-day by Michael McDermott, a white man. The shooting was done with a fowlingpiece, and, while Sisco's forehead was badly lacerated, none of the shot penetrated the brain. It is thought the wounded man will recover.

There was little provocation for the crime. McDermott and one of Sisco's sons were working in John Gardinior's livery stable. The elder Sisco came in and entered into friendly conversation. He made a joking remark that offended McDermott, and the latter went out and borrowed a gun. While he was away Sisco went into John F. Winters's store, where McDermott found him and fired at his head, with the result stated. McDermott had been drinking. He is now in jail.

Mr. Start a Prominent Minister.

The Rev. William Augustus Start, who was killed by the gas explosion in Boston yesterday, was born in Camden, Me., in 1837. He was graduated from Tufts College in 1862, and received the degree of A. M. in 1865. He entered the ministry of the Universalist Church, and held numerous charges in and around Boston, and in 1877 was chosen as Secretary of the Massachusetts Universalist Convention, which position he held until 1895. In 1895 he was made bursar of Tufts College. His son, E. A. Start, who was graduated from Tufts College in 1884, is now a tutor of history there, and another son, A. B. Start, is a member of the senior class.

The Garment Workers' Strike.

About 100 of the "inside hands" of the cloak manufacturing firm of Freedman Brothers went out on strike yesterday. Most of those who remained promised also to strike as soon as they should have finished the garments upon which they were working. The cloakmakers do not seem to have any leader, and they pay very little heed to the orders of the Executive Committee to wait. The shirtmakers won several small strikes yesterday. This evening they will have a mass meeting at Walhalla Hall, when they will decide whether to have a general strike or strike several shops at a time.

Womnn Accused of Pension Fraud.

A woman calling herself Mrs. Maria Jackson was held in $2,000 bail yesterday by Commissioner Shields on the complaint of James H. Elliott, a Special Examiner of the Pension Bureau. She is accused of having fraudulently drawn a pension for thirty years as the widow of John Jackson, who was killed in 1862 while a member of Company A, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Mr. Elliott said she had no claim to a pension and has been married since the war. The woman lives at 403 East Seventy-second Street.

A Runnway Boy Found.

Holden Putnam Gibson, the thirteen-year-old office boy of the New York Life Insurance Company, who disappeared from his home, 46 West Sixty-eighth Street, Feb. 23, was found Wednesday at the Farm Colony at Kensico, N. Y., and sent home. The lad applied at the Newsboys' Home for shelter Tuesday night. On the following day he was sent to the Farm Colony, where, in answer to the usual questions, he gave his correct name and address, and admitted that his friends were seeking him. He gave no reason for leaving home.

Enforcing the Mercantile Act.

A summons was issued in the Harlem Police Court yesterday for M. D. Cornellan, a dry goods dealer at 800 and 802 Columbus Avenue, accused of violating the Mercantile act by employing minors who had not secured permits from the Health Department. The complaint was made by Avery McDougall of the Health Department. The case, which is set for to-morrow, will be the first tried under the recently enacted law.

The gasping, wheezing and shortness of breath in
Asthma
may be instantly relieved and permanently cured by Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, the new and wonderful Australian "Dry-Air" treatment of throat and lung diseases.
"CURES BY INHALATION."
At all druggists, $1.00, or at office. Consultation free. Send for *free* pamphlet.
R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th Street, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. MORTON J. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, defendant. Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a supplemental judgment or decree bearing date the 9th day of February, 1897, and filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of this court on the said 9th day of February, 1897, duly made and entered at the foot of the final judgment and decree herein, (bearing date on the 30th day of September, 1896, and filed and entered in said Clerk's office on the said 30th day of September, 1896,) as amended nunc pro tunc (as of said 30th day of September, 1896,) by the decree and order of this court bearing date on the 28th day of December, 1896, (and filed and entered in the said Clerk's office on the 30th day of December, 1896,) the undersigned, the referee in and by said supplemental judgment and decree appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said final judgment and decree mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Washington Place, distant 25 feet 2 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Greene Street with the northerly side of Washington Place, running thence along the northerly side of Washington Place parallel with Waverley Place 25 feet 2 inches, thence northerly parallel with Greene Street 100 feet, thence easterly parallel with Waverley Place 25 feet 2 inches, thence southerly parallel with Greene Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning, being known on the map of the Commissioner of Taxes as Lot No. 563, being the same premises conveyed to said A. Fernando de Navarro by Ellen A. Dykers de Navarro and J. F. de Navarro, by deed dated the 20th day of April, 1886, and recorded in the Register's office of the City and County of New York the 24th day of December, 1888, in liber 2186 of Conveyances, page 244, the above property is contained in section 2, block 547 of the new land map of the City of New York.

And also the premises known as Nos. 623 and 625 West 181st Street, in the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of 181st Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, when taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on said northerly side of 181st Street, distant 39 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Wadsworth Avenue with the said northerly line of 181st Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with said Wadsworth Avenue 100 feet, thence easterly and parallel with said 181st Street 39 feet 11½ inches, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall and again parallel with Wadsworth Avenue 100 feet to said northerly line of 181st Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of 181st Street 39 feet 11½ inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1897.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
mh5-2aw4wTu&Fri&ap5.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RICKS, plaintiff, against CHARLES LATHOP, Herman Wemyss, Edward Rafter, Anna C. Runk, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated at Fordham, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, (formerly the County of Westchester,) and designated on the map made by Andrew Findlay, and dated April 1, 1856, of the lands belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. William Rowell, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as lot No. 125, (one hundred and twenty-five,) and bounded and described as follows:

On the northwest by Lorillard Street, fifty-three feet and five inches; northeast by lot No. 123, (one hundred and twenty-three,) fifty feet; southeast by lot No. 124, (one hundred and twenty-four,) ninety-one feet, and westerly by the road leading from Kingsbridge to West Farms, sixty-one feet, be the said dimensions more or less, together with such parts of the said streets, avenues and roads laid down upon said map as are opposite to and contiguous to and fronting upon the premises hereby intended to be conveyed. Reserving and excepting, however, from the above-described premises a strip of land on the easterly side of said lot No. 125, one hundred and twenty-five,) and adjoining lot No. 124 one hundred and twenty-four) one foot wide and ninety-one feet long. And also reserving and excepting from the above-described premises a part thereof, bounded and described as follows: On the northwest by Lorillard Street, thirty-one and eighty-nine one hundredths (31.89) of a foot; on the northeast by other part of said premises, sixty-seven and fifty-one one hundredths (67.51) feet; on the southeast by lot No. 124, (one hundred and twenty-four,) twenty-four and twenty-seven one hundredths (24.27) feet; and westerly by the road leading from Kingsbridge to West Farms, sixty-two and five-tenths (62.5) feet, being a part of said premises known as number forty-nine (49) on the damage map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in proceedings relative to acquiring title to North Third Avenue, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1897.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Referee.

B. LEWINSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, New York City.
f23-2aw3wTu&F&mh18

THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY MEUSER, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. DRUMMOND, Thomas J. Farrell, and Edward Elliott, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 1st day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three (183) feet and four (4) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to Thirty-eighth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 3, 1897.

EDWARD S. PECK, Referee.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
JOHN J. MACKLIN, Esq., Attorney for Defendant Drummond, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
mh4-2aw3wTh&F&mh26.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York, (Place of Trial Desired by Plaintiff.)—ISABELLA H. FISHER, plaintiff, against HOFFMAN ROGERS, John F. Rogers, Benjamin Woolsey Rogers, Helena Hoffman Rogers, Jesse C. Bennett, as executor of the last will and testament of Frank L. Fisher, deceased; George D. Bogert, and Mary, whose real first name is unknown to the plaintiff, his wife, defendants.—Action No. 2.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 24, 1896.

ABNER C. THOMAS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 10 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants Hoffman Rogers, John F. Rogers, Helena Hoffman Rogers, George D. Bogert, and Mary, whose real first name is unknown to the plaintiff, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of February, 1897, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1897, the verified complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on December 28, 1896.

ABNER C. THOMAS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 10 Wall Street, New York City.
f19-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—CHARLES G. SPENCER, plaintiff, against CLARA F. NYE and THOMAS E. SULLIVAN, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1897.

MAN & MAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office address and office, No. 56 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendant Clara F. Nye: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which order is dated the 1st day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the County Court House in said city.

MAN & MAN,
Plff's Attys.,
56 Wall Street, New York City.
f5-1aw6wF

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
Room 8, City Hall,
New York City, February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the said petitioner of the street-surface railroad extensions or branches mentioned in the petition of said company for such consent and permission, through, upon, and along the surface of Kingsbridge road, or Broadway, and other streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways set forth in said petition, and therein designated, will be first considered; and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of section 92 of the Railroad Law, as amended, such advertising to be at the expense of the said petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company respectfully shows:

That said railroad company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and for many years owning and operating a street surface railroad on Forty-second Street, from the Hudson River to East River, and to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and upon Tenth Avenue, the Boulevard, and Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry, and also upon St. Nicholas Avenue, from Manhattan Street to One Hund

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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One Month.....$1.00
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SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$2.00
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One Year.....$1.00
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Per Month.....$1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Society Rehearsal—2:00.
CASINO—La Falote—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert—8:15.
DALY'S—The Magistrate—8:15. 11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph—Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Merchant of Venice—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MURRAY HILL—The Three Guardsmen—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 13.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1897.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S VIEWS OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The country will observe with hearty satisfaction that President McKINLEY puts at the very beginning of his message, confirming the clear and positive meaning of his words by the emphasis of their position, the declaration that the value of our money "must not be further threatened—it should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute." Mr. McKINLEY was elected for that specific purpose. The attempt to make our money of doubtful and disputable value was defeated by the more than seven million voters who intrusted to him the duty of resisting further assaults of that nefarious nature. He does well to put the solemn expression of his sense of this duty at the head of his first official utterance. Every other question of the public business which he discusses is subordinate to that and becomes of interest only when that is settled. We hope the business men of the country will attach no importance to his reference to international bimetallism, in which for one moment he drops into the turbid language of myth and moonshine of which we had such a terrible surfeit last Summer. Mr. McKINLEY's party pledged itself to be kind and hospitable to international bimetallism if it came their way. The President was bound by usage, if not by conviction, to speak of the matter. But he instantly gets back upon sure ground by the appended declaration that the "credit of the Government and the integrity of its currency must be preserved," which slams the door in the face of international bimetallism.

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THE CURRENCY.

The appointment of a commission to revise the currency laws is a wise and safe way of going about a reform which is going to be difficult to get undertaken at all, and which, if undertaken by Congress, would be viewed with alarm. By suggesting a commission Mr. McKINLEY not only shows that he doubts the competence of Congress, but also that he holds the sensible opinion that a business of this unequaled importance should be committed into the hands of men who know something about it. We judge that the President is not, like some of his party, a greenback idolator. By the reference to "arrangements, temporary in their nature," and the assertion that when these have been "displaced by wiser provisions" we shall not need so large a gold reserve, he leaves it to be inferred that the withdrawal of the note-issuing power from the Treasury would not encounter his opposition; and with this interpretation his statement that "our currency should continue under the supervision of the Government" is not in conflict, a National bank currency being evidently meant. But he appears to have deemed it inexpedient to express his views definitely at this time. He said nothing, however, on the subject of the currency that is not distinctly reassuring. He does not misunderstand that part of his "mandate." It was "the commanding verdict of the people."

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TARIFF AND REVENUE.

We wish President McKINLEY had as clear a notion of what his mandate did not contain. "The country is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation," he declares. "There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country."

Now, the people have decreed nothing of the kind. The protection issue was sent to the rear all through the campaign with the knowledge and approval of the Republican managers. It was in nobody's mind. Moreover, the million or more of Democrats who voted for Mr. McKINLEY are in full disagreement with his tariff views. That the Republican Administration and a Republican Congress would at once proceed to enact a higher tariff was understood by everybody. But that was a pigmy evil compared with the giant that confronted us as the alternative. The unfortunate feature of the matter is Mr. McKINLEY's evident readiness to fall into the blunder of accepting his election as an ordinary partisan triumph of which he is to take full advantage by partisan legislation.

His declarations in respect to expenditure, the deficit, revenue, and the tariff are the weakest and least satisfactory part of an address that in other respects will prove acceptable to the country. He talks comfortingly about the observance of the "severest economy," and of the stopping of extravagance wherever it is found, and of its prevention "wherever in the future it may be developed." Yet, in the very same paragraph, we find the old, old pension demagogy put in its worst and most extreme form. Our revenues, he asserts, should not only be large enough to meet our current needs and our interest and debt payments, "but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and the sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States." There is little hope for retrenchment, and none whatever for the first fruits of retrenchment—lower taxes—from an Administration whose head puts pensioners in the category of "public creditors," and at a time when we are attempting to satisfy them with an expenditure of $140,000,000 a year encourages further extravagance by recommendations of "liberal provision" to meet their ever-growing boldness of demand. Every assertion of the address in regard to deficit, revenue, and the need of an extra session of Congress to pass a new tariff law would be deprived of justification and excuse if President McKINLEY were possessed of sufficient courage and statesmanship to face and speak the whole truth about our present fiscal situation—that the deficit is made by fraudulent and undeserved pensions, the revoking of which would produce a surplus with the present revenues and make higher tariff taxes unnecessary. But it is Republican doctrine that pensions are a vested interest, tariff revision is inevitable, and it appears to be the intention of the party in power to undertake it on the false and delusive plan of attempting to provide more revenue by rates that will provide more protection.

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FOREIGN RELATIONS.

According to President McKINLEY the Republican Senate stands indicted of the high crime and misdemeanor of refusing to ratify and establish "the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world." The President's commendation of the treaty of arbitration is fervid and eloquent, and every word of it is a rebuke to the embruted reactionaries of the Senate, who, from the most contemptible motives, refused to take the favorable action asked for by Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. OLNEY. We hope President McKINLEY will have better luck.

As set forth in his address, Mr. McKINLEY's foreign policy will be a continuation of that of his predecessor. He wishes to be at peace with all nations and entangled with none. The country will say amen to that. "The lawful rights of American citizens" he will enforce. Mr. CLEVELAND was careful to do that, using proper caution to ascertain if the applicants for protection were in fact American citizens, and if they had not forfeited their rights by such indiscretions as bearing dispatches to one of the combatants or traveling on forged passports. When we read Mr. McKINLEY's assertion that "we have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign Governments, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes," we accept it as of good augury in regard to our relation to Cuba and Spain. But we must of course conclude that the President is ignorant of the flagrant meddling of Minister JOHN L. STEVENS in the affairs of Hawaii. Remembering how easily President HARRISON fell a victim to the intrigue for Hawaiian annexation and knowing the vitality and persistence of that job, we should have had a more confident feeling about Mr. McKINLEY if he had made his renunciation in terms more explicit than his most unhappy and awkward phrase about "avoiding the temptation of territorial aggression." That is meaningless. Surely, we are not tempted to commit acts of aggression upon anybody's "territory." Annexation by job is not aggression. We hope the President's unnatural use of language was not the result of a purpose to say nothing that would discourage the resumption of the dealings with the Dole Government, interrupted by the withdrawal of the annexation treaty four years ago.

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GIRDING ON THE HARNESS.

"Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off." There is nothing boastful in the inaugural address, but it is pervaded with a note of confidence that the one thing needed to restore prosperity and happiness to the country is a return to the policy of the Republican Party in dealing with questions that affect the material interests of the people. The statement that "nothing has ever been plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor," is somewhat enigmatical, but it indicates a belief that the paramount significance of the last election lay in the approval of the Republican policy of protection. And now, says the President, "the restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic, and intelligent action of Congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation." Nor does he "sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our business interests." Its members are agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government "should not operate as an injury, but a benefit."

The tone of these and other utterances in the address, while not boastful, is certainly optimistic and it suggests the perils of popular disappointment. When he asks for a large increase of revenue as a preliminary to any effort to deal with the currency question, to be raised by a tariff on imported goods, adjusted to the "protection of American industry," which means a check upon importations and a diminution of revenue from duties, he seeks to raise expectations which cannot be met by providing for both a surplus in place of a deficit and for the protection of "American interests." It has been made doubly difficult since the days of the McKinley tariff by the enormous increase in public expenditures.

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THE TROUBLESOME "TRUSTS."

The new President takes up his party declaration on the subject of "combinations of capital organized in Trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our people," and promises that its "purpose" shall be steadily pursued "both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect."

Herein will come another grievous difficulty. The main support of these very combinations "organized in Trusts or otherwise," has been the protective tariff to which McKINLEY is so wedded, and our best safeguard against them is foreign competition, which would in most lines make it impossible for them to "oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies." It is undue charges on their supplies from foreign sources that make it possible for combinations to strangle domestic competition and exact undue charges in the home market. So long as "Trusts" are protected from foreign competition it is very difficult to devise and enforce laws which they cannot evade. Moreover, are not these combinations of capital the main support as well as the chief beneficiaries of the protective policy?

There is likely to be disappointment in the failure to reconcile high protection, enlarged revenues, and the suppression of "Trust" exactions in any measure of National legislation, and it will be surprising if President McKINLEY is not disappointed in any expectation of "prompt, energetic, and intelligent action" by Congress at the special session which he will call, and in his belief, if he really cherishes it, that the session will operate as a benefit to the country while it is going on. If he is looking for a clear majority in both houses, working cheerfully together to carry out what he deems to be the sound policy of his party upon which restored confidence and prosperity are to follow, he is probably doomed to much vexation of spirit before the Summer is over.

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DANGER OF REACTION.

It is almost certain that the President will encounter antagonism in his own party, not only in these matters of legislation which he deems so important, but in dealing with the civil service. Therein there will be inevitable disappointments, and the more determined he may be to do his full duty the more trying will be the strife. The mistake of counting so confidently upon his election as a victory of his party, and especially of that part of its policy with which his name is chiefly identified, is calculated to beget a reaction in public sentiment. A large part of his support came from sheer opposition to Bryanism and anxiety to save the monetary standard from debasement. A margin of votes sufficient to account for his election came from men absolutely opposed to the policy he now insists upon, and that fact will make a reaction against his Administration easy, for it cannot command support from the mere partisan attachment of a majority of the people.

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THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Among the things to which Congress will give prompt attention, according to Mr. McKINLEY, is the "restoration of our American merchant marine," and to his mind "few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration." How this restoration is to be effected the President does not say, but here again we fear that he is doomed to disappointment. The thing the American merchant marine needs most of all is freedom, and to the policy of freedom in shipping the Republicans in Congress have been constantly opposed. The only way of "fostering" the merchant marine is by subsidies or by discriminating duties favoring importations in American vessels. Both methods are costly and vexatious, and would certainly prove unsuccessful and unpopular if attempted. Admit ships owned by American citizens to registry regardless of where they are built or bought and the merchant marine will revive, but that this Congress will not do.

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IS SECTIONALISM ENDED?

In one of President McKINLEY's hopes we fully sympathize, but even here his view is rather optimistic. He finds that the recent election "demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines" and "to some extent also the prejudices" which have disturbed the relations of the people. "The North and the South," he says, "no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies." We do not quite see the evidence of that in the "recent election," but we trust it is to be so hereafter, and the fact that a Republican President already takes that view of it is in itself a hopeful sign. If his party will support him in his "constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation," sectionalism will indeed disappear.

MR. BRYAN'S "INAUGURAL."

It was not an unhappy inspiration, whosever inspiration it was, that led to the publication in yesterday's World, a few hours in advance of the delivery of the inaugural message of the President, of a message to the people of the United States from the defeated candidate for the Presidency. How absurd soever the candidacy of BRYAN may now appear from many points of view, the fact remains that the practical test of absurdities in candidacies for the Presidency is that of the popular vote. Mr. BRYAN failed to withstand that test, but he nevertheless attracted six millions and a half of votes. Moreover, a poll taken only the other day shows the Democratic organizations of over forty States to be still committed to the candidate of the Chicago Convention and still in favor of choosing him again for the candidate four years hence. These facts give weight, if not value, to what he may have to say to his countrymen on the day of the inauguration of his successful competitor for the Presidency.

The message of Mr. BRYAN is in effect an official communication from the Cave of Adullam. He is the chosen spokesman of every one that is in distress and every one that is in debt and of every one that is discontented. The returns of the election show that he has a formidably numerous constituency. The fact makes his message particularly worth the heed of those who are out of debt and who are contented. If there is any remedy that can be employed to heal the discontent of the discontented, it especially behooves the contented to apply it. If the discontent is irremediable, it especially behooves the contented to know that.

About half of Mr. BRYAN's message is devoted to the prescription of his old remedy, which the people have decided is worse than the disease. All this may properly be disregarded. Free and unlimited coinage at sixteen to one seems more than ever absurd when the most progressive of the "silver countries" has just adopted a ratio of thirty-two and a third to one. It is quite safe to predict that the campaign of 1900 will not be fought upon the issue of the campaign of 1896.

But the other half of Mr. BRYAN's message is much more to the point. This part relates to "the power of associated wealth," which the writer loosely designates as "the trust." If it be true that our laws or the administration of our laws enables a combination "in restraint of trade" to take possession of a trade and to fix prices upon some other basis than the cost of production, then here is a real grievance, and a grievance for which it behooves those who are satisfied with the existing condition of things to find a remedy. When BRYAN is defying the multiplication table and the consensus of civilized mankind by maintaining that the remedy for the ills of society is a standard of value that shall enable the debtor to cheat his creditor out of half his debt, we may regard him as a mere Nebraska crank. The election returns show that we are safe in so regarding him, though the margin is not wide enough to be entirely comfortable. But when he says that "it is impossible to conceive of a more demoralizing condition than that in which the merchant is compelled to choose between bankruptcy on the one hand and conspiracy against the welfare of society on the other," are we quite sure that we can dismiss him with equal security as a harmless lunatic?

Mr. BRYAN has been proposing that we shall put an arbitrary price, unrelated to the cost of production, upon one commodity, to wit, silver. There are other men and associations of men who have been insisting that we should enable them to put an arbitrary price upon their respective products, and who have demanded to this end that we should keep out the foreign products that would compete with theirs. They seem to be about to have their way by means of the tariff. And yet it is the President of the United States who not long ago assured his countrymen that "a protective tariff is the foe of trusts." If Congress takes his method of opposing trusts, will not Mr. BRYAN's constituency have both a much more substantial grievance and a much more appropriate remedy in 1900 than they had in 1896?

Our esteemed freak contemporary, The World, contained yesterday morning an interesting picture of "Mr. McKINLEY entering the White House yesterday afternoon to pay his formal call on President CLEVELAND." As a matter of fact the call was made at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. But, even so, it was a considerable feat of enterprise on the part of our esteemed freak contemporary to get the picture drawn and forwarded to New York and engraved and printed in time for its morning issue, and that it did this we are assured by itself, for there is a note appended to the picture that it was "sketched from life by The World artist." This being so, we should like to know who is the bareheaded man who is represented as shaking hands with Mr. McKINLEY on the front steps. His contours indicate that he is meant for ex-President CLEVELAND, but this conjecture is demolished by The World's report, which sets forth, like all the other reports, that the retiring President, instead of going to the front door, awaited the incoming President in a back room. Who, then, is the bareheaded man on the front steps? Only an affidavit from The World artist who "sketched" the scene "from life" can settle that question.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Texans seem to be almost as ready to shriek with anger over anything that can be tortured into a reflection on their State's perfection as are the residents of Chicago when the "greatness" of their beloved city is questioned. For instance, The Galveston Tribune fills many lines with fierce invective against "the malicious newspaper correspondents and ignorant landlubbers," who said that the battleship Texas grounded while lying in Galveston Harbor the other day. It is amusing to observe that, having vehemently denounced the atrocious conduct of those who spread this report, The Tribune proceeds explicitly to admit that the vessel did just what these fiends in forms not too human said she did. "On the first tide after the Texas came to anchor," we read, "she swung around and her stern touched the mud on a little spit projecting out from Pelican. On the next tide she lifted off and anchored farther out in the harbor, where such an accident could not occur again." Now no enemy of Galveston has asserted anything graver than that, or denied that in parts of the city's harbor a ship can lie in water comfortably deep. No more can be said even of New York Bay, in and near which ships have grounded before now, lo these many times, and their misadventures have been recorded without troubling the equanimity of anybody except, possibly, the Captains whose carelessness or ill-luck caused the accidents. The Texans should take a nerve tonic and cultivate the valuable power of keeping their tempers.

—A factory near Philadelphia has a smokestack 123 feet high, which has long needed painting. Recently the structure showed so evidently that it was suffering injury from this state of affairs that the manager of the factory appealed to the employers to devise some means of performing the job. They do not seem to have been more ingenious than wise, for it was only after efforts extending over several days that they contrived to get a rope up through the pipe's interior and down on the outside so that an apparatus could be rigged to hoist the painter. The first scheme suggested was to loose a pigeon inside the smokestack, and allow the bird to fly to the top, carrying along a string attached to its foot. This plan was abandoned, for the reason that, while the pigeon might ascend the big tube, there was no easy method of persuading it to descend to the ground outside. Then the head foreman attempted to solve the difficulty by using a rocket to which a cord had been fastened. The rocket went up all right, but the cord burned off before reaching the chimney's top. A younger foreman tried his hand next, using a kite, with two strings, one of which went through a pulley attached near the kite, and had a small iron weight fastened at its upper end, the intention being to fly the kite until it was directly over the smokestack, and then lower the weight down into the interior. The kite worked beautifully until it was time for it to be useful, when it turned a somersault, tangling itself in the pulley tackle, and the whole thing came to grief. Finally an ancient carpenter went to the top of a neighboring tower, and from it tossed into the mouth of the chimney a stone to which he had fastened a cord. That solved the difficulty, and every one wondered why they hadn't thought of it in the first place.

—Very different from the journeys made this week to Washington by the soldiers, professional, amateur, and other, who took part in the inauguration ceremonies was one which the Boston Light Infantry undertook and accomplished seventy-one years ago this Summer. At that time four companies of the Hub's warriors determined to visit New York, and a diary kept by one of them and just brought to light gives some curious details of their experiences. In those days traveling had not been reduced to the science it has now become. The infantrymen made the first part of their trip on foot, marching as far as Providence along dusty roads and under a burning sun. They started at 6 o'clock in the morning, and encamped near Walpole the first night. The second day's tramp brought them to the Rhode Island capital, where they arrived completely tired out and with their gay uniforms in a terrible state. All along the road, however, the soldiers had been the recipients of much attention and frequent hospitality, the latter most often assuming a liquid form. At Providence a steamer was taken, and except from overcrowding they had nothing more to suffer until New York was reached. Here they endured a surprising amount of dining, wining, and serenading, and grew haggard-eyed from lack of sleep, so insistent were their metropolitan hosts in proving the warmth of their welcome. There were endless parades and drills, too, and when the Bostonians started for home they knew by experience the feelings of men who have gone through a long, hard campaign. The return journey was tiresomely slow, for the steamboat took four days in reaching Providence, so persistent were the fogs, and during the latter part of the time the soldiers had nothing to eat except crackers, eked out by occasional raids on Long Island farmhouses. From Providence to Boston they marched all the way in a pouring rain, and yet the diary closes with the assertion that "this was one of the best, and, I might well say, one of the greatest excursions ever undertook by any corps in Boston. It has proved there is hospitality in New York as well as in Boston, and has been the means of removing all petty local jealousies which have for a long time existed between the two cities as respects military affairs."

PERSONAL.

—Rumors have been in circulation lately that Mgr. MARTINELLI, the Papal Delegate Apostolic, has abrogated the regulation compelling marriages between Catholics and non-Catholics to be celebrated at parochial residences, instead of in church, but they are now authoritatively denied. The report had no other foundation than the fact that the Pope's representative recently granted a special dispensation for the celebration in church at St. Louis of a marriage of the kind mentioned. Archbishop KAIN, who performed the ceremony, having heard the false conclusion that was drawn from it, wrote to Mgr. MARTINELLI on the subject. In reply, he has received a letter in which the Italian prelate says: "I wish to state that I intended merely to call your Grace's attention to the particular case in question, but not at all to abrogate the statute law in force in your diocese."

—A member of the Connecticut Legislature, Mr. MAIN of North Stonington, has achieved fame by gravely declaring in open session of the House, that "eagles get their teeth into everything they can lay their hands on." This terrible arraignment of Freedom's pet was part of a speech, much of it equally vigorous, in which Mr. MAIN besought his fellow-statesmen, in the name of their imperiled turkeys and geese, not to pass a bill imposing on anybody who kills an eagle within the boundaries of Connecticut a fine of $25. His eloquence was wasted, however, for after a long debate, in which several rural Solons disgraced themselves by advocating the destruction of eagles, the bill was carried by a good majority. One speaker made the rather interesting revelation that the proposed law was "drafted by an able lawyer for the purpose of preventing New York sportsmen from coming into Litchfield County and killing eagles for the sake of the $100 apiece they can get for the dead birds from metropolitan taxidermists." The idea of a sportsman, from New York or anywhere else, committing a crime so heinous is almost amusing. What is the Connecticut definition of sport, anyhow?

—Gen. B. F. BUTLER's record as a man, a soldier, and a politician was brought out with great thoroughness this week at the hearing before the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to which was intrusted the task of reporting on the proposition to spend $50,000 of the State's money for a statue of that picturesque individual. An attempt was made last year to secure an appropriation for such a memorial, but the committee then having the matter in charge shirked the responsibility of deciding it, and left the question to be settled by the present Legislature. The advocates of the scheme based their demand on the General's alleged services to the State while its Governor, his vigor in the early days of the rebellion, his success in ruling New Orleans, and the courage he displayed in this city at the time of the draft riots. In answer to these claims for recognition and honor, earnest speeches were made by Col. HENRY L. HIGGINSON, Col. N. P. HALLOWELL, the Rev. JOHN R. THURSTON, LOUIS CURTIS, and others, all of whom declared that Gen. BUTLER was worthy of no commemoration except as a warning of what to avoid. They dwelt upon the venality he displayed at Norfolk, his incompetency on the one occasion when his troops took the field, his appropriation of money belonging to a soldiers' home, his tyranny over subordinates, his uselessness in Congress, and the sensationalism and demagogism that marked his administration as Governor and his candidacy for the Presidency. Capt. W. H. TURNER and Representative HOWE defended Gen. BUTLER on the ground of his early acts and goodness to the soldiers. Representative HAYES said the Grand Army was unanimous for the statue, and that he represented the privates, not the officers, in asking for it. After deliberating for some time, the committee, by a vote of 17 to 5, decided to report against making the appropriation. The minority will present a dissenting report, but it is believed that the Legislature will adopt the other, and that this will be the end of the injudicious scheme.

CURRENT NOTES.

The City of Baltimore claims the credit of being the birthplace of a long list of American artists, including many of the most successful and a few of the most gifted. The Baltimore News quotes "high authority" for saying that no other place in the Union can show such a record, but it sadly admits that until very recently all such men have sought other regions for their art culture and occupation.

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A horse once used by the Fire Department of Portland, Me., being admitted to his old stable the other day, went at once to the stall he had occupied and began to hunt for oats in the cracks where he used to hide them. The gong was sounded while he was thus engaged, and he made a rush for his old place under the harness of the hose wagon, and looked around as if to say, "Well, I'm here; what are you waiting for?"

* * *

Mr. G. V. Gress has given to the City of Atlanta the panorama of the battle of Atlanta. A friend in that city, speaking to a newspaper man of the gift, somewhat quaintly said: "Painted animals on a painted picture have restricted appetites, and there is no doubt that all parties will welcome the great cyclorama as an unmixed good. It cost Mr. Gress several thousand dollars, to say nothing of much valuable time given to its maintenance and care."

* * *

The American Agriculturist has discovered in Wisconsin a family of father, mother, and eleven children, all of whom are musicians. They form by themselves a brass band, and have won several prizes by their playing at State and county fairs. Their picture, in uniform and with their instruments, forms an interesting group, and probably cannot be matched elsewhere in this country.

* * *

Col. John Murphy, an old resident of Richmond, Va., is reported to have been the victim of a remarkable series of accidents and injuries to the right side of his body during the past thirty-five years, including the time of his service in the Southern Army, his left side remaining absolutely unharmed. First a shell smashed his right knee; his right foot was afterward crushed; he lost his right eye; thrice he broke his right arm; subsequently he broke several fingers on the right hand. He is waiting, apprehensive of adding to the calamity record.

* * *

A new counterfeit of the silver dollar, 1896 issue, was detected at the Sub-Treasury in Boston lately. It is represented to be of good workmanship, and to weigh and ring like a genuine coin. Eight or ten of them were found by Mr. Vassar, the coin expert, of whom The Transcript says: "He has been in the Sub-Treasury for some thirty years, and has developed an extraordinary power of detecting counterfeit coin. Once he threw out a gold quarter eagle as counterfeit, and it was returned by the experts at Washington as genuine. Mr. Vassar paid for it out of his own pocket, and sent it on to the mint, where it was found that it was a counterfeit, but of such extraordinary excellence that it puzzled the officials to know how Mr. Vassar could possibly have found it out."

THE PRICE OF GAS.

An Instance of the Profits Made by the Companies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many silly things are being said and done in these uneasy times about trusts and monopolies. As a matter of fact, nearly all of such combinations as do actually exist are creations of a protective tariff, and could not survive the opening of our markets to the free competition of the world.

Because of physical limitations, however, city gas companies afford a notable exception to this rule After two or more companies have taken possession of a street with their pipes, there is no room for more, and it is a very simple matter for them to combine, and shut out all competition. From the adoption of this method in New York profits have risen beyond the dreams of avarice. I am credibly informed that a gentleman of wealth, who recently died in this city, left 900 shares of stock in the Consolidated Gas Company, of which 800 shares had been received by him during a long term of years as stock dividends upon 100 shares originally purchased.

Is it not reasonable to presume that at a price for gas considerably lower than $1 per 1,000 feet enormous dividends could be paid upon the actual investment? N.

New York, Feb 26, 1897.

Dr. Samuel Johnson on the Bradley Martin Ball.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I copy from Boswell's "Johnson," the redoubtable Doctor's opinion on a matter which is now much under discussion in THE TIMES as elsewhere. Dr. Johnson still has a fame for vigorous utterance as well as perhaps a lesser fame for soundness of moral judgment. At any rate, as was his habit, he expressed himself clearly and vigorously:

"A man cannot make a bad use of his money, so far as regards society, if he does not hoard it; for if he either spends it or lends it out, society has the benefit. It is in general better to spend money than to give it away. A man who spends his money is sure he is doing good with it; he is not sure when he gives it away. A man who spends ten thousand a year will do more good than a man who spends two thousand and gives away eight." C.

Would Save the Birds, but—

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is in the highest degree advisable that bird-shooting for the sake of procuring feathers for hats and also for wanton "sport" should cease; and no one has felt and still feels the desirability of this more than I, but the cause will be injured rather than advanced by such a commingling of gush and inaccuracy as the letter and sermon extract on this subject printed in your issue of Monday, the 1st inst. Such nonsense, both as to fact and sentiment, disgusts all sensible persons and repels the aid of many a one whose adherence is worth having, but who hates rant and cant.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

New York, March 2, 1897.

Deficits Created by Republican Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to protest against The World's unfairness in editorially charging Mr. Cleveland with responsibility for an increase of $262,315,490 in the bonded indebtedness of the country during 1893-97. How could Mr. Cleveland check the extravagance of the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses? It is well known that the President has no power to veto individual items of appropriation bills, but he did exercise his veto so vigorously on bills that permitted of such action that both Congresses mentioned were kept busy passing bills over his vetoes. The veto messages of Mr. Cleveland for the past four years are an unanswerable refutation of any charge of his neglecting the interests of public economy. They include the veto of the outrageous $80,000,000 River and Harbor bill, and of many other extravagances, which Congress enacted into law over his vetoes. Congress is alone to blame for the increase of the public debt. There would be a handsome surplus had Mr. Cleveland had his way. R. H. S.

Washington, D. C., March 3, 1897.

Appreciated in Montana.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In renewing my subscription to THE NEW YORK TIMES I beg leave to add my testimonial to the many you have received, merely as evidence conducing to show that even in the remote parts of this great country your efforts to furnish an ideal newspaper are recognized and appreciated.

The success and the increasing prestige of THE NEW YORK TIMES constitute a sufficient answer to the false and libelous statements of the advocates of so-called "modern journalism" that, owing presumably to the natural depravity of the American people, it is not possible in this country to conduct a great newspaper upon high-toned principles. As one of the libeled public, I thank you for having demonstrated the falsity of this outrageous proposition by publishing a paper upon such principles and at the same time achieving and deserving success. J. C. BENTON.

Vallspell, Mon., Feb. 27, 1897.

HELLAS, HAIL!

From The London Chronicle.

Little land so great of heart,
'Midst a world so abject grown,—
Must thou play thy glorious part,
Hellas, gloriously alone?
Shame on Europe's arms, if she
Leave her noblest work to thee!

While she slept her sleep of death,
Thou hast dared and thou hast done;
Faced the Shape whose dragon breath
Fouls the splendor of the sun,
Thine to show the world a way,
Thine the only deed to-day.

Thou, in this thy starry hour,
Sittest throned all thrones above.
Thou art more than pomp and power,
Thou art liberty and love.
Doubts and fears in dust be trod:
On, thou mandatory of God!

Who are these, would bind thy hands?
Knaves and dastards, none beside.
All the just in all the lands
Hail thee blest and sanctified,—
Curst, who would thy triumph mar,
Be he Kaiser, be he Czar.

Breathing hatred, plotting strife,
Rending beauty, blasting joy,
Loathsome round the tree of life
Coils the Worm we would destroy.
Whoso smites yon Thing Abhorred,
Holy, holy is his sword.

Foul with slough of all things Hl,
Turkey lies full sick, men say.
Not so sick but she hath still
Strength to torture, spoil, and slay!
O that ere this hour be past,
She were prone in death at last!

Kings, like lackeys, at her call
Raise her, lest in mire she reel.
Only through her final fall
Comes the hope of human weal.
Slowly, by such deeds as thine,
Breaks afar the light divine.

Not since first thy wine-dark wave
Laughed in multitudinous mirth,
Hath a deed more pure and brave
Flushed the wintry cheek of Earth.
There is heard no melody
Like thy footsteps on the sea.

Fiercely sweet a stormy Springs,
Mighty hopes are blowing wide;
Passionate prefigurings
Of a world re-vivified;
Dawning thoughts, that ere they set
Shall possess the ages yet.

Oh! that she were with thee ranged,
Who for all her faults can still
In her heart of hearts unchanged,
Feel the old heroic thrill;
She, my land, my loved, mine own—
Yet thou art not left alone.

All the Powers that soon or late
Gain for Man some sacred goal,
Are co-partners in thy fate,
Are companions of thy soul.
Unto thee all Earth shall bow:
These are Heaven, and these are thou.

WILLIAM WATSON.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Much Damage Wrought by the Great Gale Off the Coast of Europe.

MUCH INJURY TO SHIPPING.

A Fishing Vessel Sunk in the English Channel and Five of Her Crew Drowned—Twenty-seven Other Sailors Lost.

HAVRE, March 4.—The gales which have prevailed along the northern coast of France and in the English Channel have done a great deal of damage to shipping.

The British bark St. Julien, from Queenstown, broke from her moorings at Dunkirk this morning, and was carried out into the roads by the gale. Her masts were carried away, and she is now anchored in the roads.

Among the other disasters reported in the Channel is the sinking of a fishing vessel off Fecamp last night. Five of her crew were drowned.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says that violent storms have raged on the north coast of Spain, causing great damage to property. Two vessels have been wrecked off Puerto Debassajes and twenty-seven of their crews drowned.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 4.—The West India mail steamer Don, which was due at Plymouth at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, having passed the Lizard at 10:30 P. M. Tuesday, arrived here this forenoon, having been delayed by the storm. There was considerable anxiety at Plymouth concerning her.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Proposal to Create Regimental Districts in the Colonies.

LONDON, March 4.—In the House of Commons to-day the Hon. W. S. Broderick, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, said that the Government's proposal to create regimental districts in the colonies had been referred to the Dominion of Canada for an opinion thereon. The Imperial Government, he said, was alive to the desirability of the creation of such districts, and would encourage any tendencies toward their establishment on the part of the colonies, but, he added, it was obvious that the subject needed careful consideration.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that the Premiers of the Cape Colony, Newfoundland, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and West Australia had signified their intention to be present at the celebration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria next June, upon the invitation of the Government.

Mr. Chamberlain added that the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, had said that the invitation would be heartily entertained, but he would be obliged to consult with his colleagues on the subject of its acceptance.

STEAMER CAMBRIAN ADRIFT.

She Was Towed by Two Vessels, but Lost by Each.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—The British steamer Vala, Capt. Seaborne, which arrived here yesterday from Galveston, reports that she picked up the Wilson Line steamer Cambrian, from London Feb. 4, for New York, and towed her 1,500 miles in the direction of the Azores. She was obliged to leave her, however, in consequence of the extremely rough weather.

The Cambrian was picked up by the British steamer Assyrian, from Glasgow for Halifax, on Feb. 15, in latitude 45 degrees longitude 43 degrees, and taken in tow. The Assyrian, which arrived at Halifax Feb. 25, towed the Cambrian two days, but during a hurricane the hawser parted and the disabled steamer was lost. The Assyrian searched for the Cambrian three days, but could find no trace of her. It was then feared that she had foundered, as when last seen she was rolling heavily, but two days after the arrival of the Assyrian at Glasgow the steamer Rappahannock arrived here from Newport News, and reported that she had seen the Cambrian on Feb. 21 in latitude 45 degrees longitude 41 degrees, in tow of a steamer the name of which she did not get, but which was undoubtedly the Vala.

The Cambrian at that time was 600 miles east of St. John, N. F.

THE SITUATION AT SELINO.

Quibblings of the Admirals May Cost Many Lives.

CANEA, March 4.—The situation at Selino and in the vicinity of that town is uncertain, the reports from there being vague.

It is declared that Kandamos is still holding out, despite the previous reports that the town had surrendered to the Christians.

For three days a discussion has been going on between the Admirals of the foreign warships and M. Baraklis, the Greek Vice Consul, who was recently directed by King George to go to Selino to intervene with the insurgents in behalf of the besieged Mohammedans at Kandamos.

The Vice Consul insisted upon going to Selino on the Greek warship Hydra, but the Admirals, apparently thinking that if he went in a Greek vessel Greece would get too much credit for the rescue of the Moslems, declined to permit him to go on the Hydra. They offered, however, to place a Russian torpedo boat destroyer at his service for the purpose specified, but M. Baraklis very pointedly refused the offer.

It is now variously stated that M. Baraklis has gone on his mission of mercy and that he has not gone.

The importance of the matter lies in the desperate situation of the besieged Moslems at Kandamos.

They may fall victims to the incensed insurgents while the diplomatic quibblings proceed, a fact which seems to be of no importance to the foreign Admirals.

Public feeling here is strong against the attitude of the Admirals, which may lead to the loss of many lives.

A MEXICAN POET'S DEATH.

Guillermo Prieto Dies in the City of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 4.—Guillermo Prieto, Mexico's most popular poet, died yesterday. He gained fame as a soldier and statesman, and was one of the few survivors of the signers of Mexico's Declaration of Independence.

Of the few Mexican poets that have become known to the outside world Guillermo Prieto stands in the front rank. His style of verse writing was much on the order of Moore's and Byron's lighter poems, and shows unmistakable signs of his dreamy, sanguine disposition. He wrote for the love of writing in his leisure moments, as all his life he was a busy man, taking an active interest in political matters.

He came of an old Andalusian family, but was always an ardent advocate of liberty and home rule.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

It Was Held by the Princess of Wales in Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, March 4.—The Princess of Wales held the second drawing room at Buckingham Palace to-day as the representative of the Queen, assisted by the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, and Princess Christian of Schleswig. (Princess Helena of Great Britain.) Despite the cold, windy, and changeable weather, the attendance was large.

Italy's Chamber Dissolved.

ROME, March 4.—A decree was issued to-day dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. The elections for members of the new Chamber will be held on March 21, and the reballots, where necessary, will be taken on March 28. The new Chamber will meet on April 5.

Mr. Bayard Will Reciprocate.

LONDON, March 4.—Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, will entertain the Lord Mayor of London and city magnates at his residence on March 10.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

COLON, Colombia, March 4.—Five hundred laborers arrived here to-day from Jamaica to work on the canal.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, says that a state of siege has been proclaimed and orders have been issued for the mobilization of the troops of the republic.

BOMBAY, March 4.—The reports of the health authorities show that since the beginning of the bubonic plague in this city to the present time, there have been 8,383 cases and 6,979 deaths from the disease.

BERLIN, March 4.—Emperor William arrived at Wilhelmshaven to-day, for the purpose of swearing in the naval recruits. The Kaiser was accompanied by Prince Henry of Prussia, and both were received with great enthusiasm.

LONDON, March 4.—The British tank steamer Lucigen, Capt. Brown, from Rotterdam, Feb. 28, for Baltimore, has put in to Plymouth. One of her lif boats has been smashed by the heavy seas, three of her crew were drowned, and her Captain was severely injured.

LIVERPOOL, March 4. — The Belgian steamer Belgenland, Capt. Doxrad, from Philadelphia, Feb. 21, has arrived here. She reports that on Feb. 28 last, in latitude 49 degrees north, longitude 29 degrees west, she spoke the British steamer Lake Winnipeg, Capt. Taylor, from St. John, N. B., Feb. 14, for Liverpool, with her machinery disabled and water in her engine room. She had also lost her deckload of cattle. Capt. Taylor said that the Lake Winnipeg would need to be towed.

HOUSE OF REFUGE BOY DROWNED

His Escape from the City Hospital Was Not Reported.

Three weeks ago Jacob Tainer, fifteen years old, of 25 Suffolk Street, was convicted of robbery, and sent to the House of Refuge. On Wednesday his parents were notified by an undertaker of Long Island City that the boy's body, washed ashore from the East River, had been found at the foot of Freeman Avenue, in that city. Coroner Strong made an autopsy, and found that death was due to drowning. The body was brought to this city for burial after Tainer's sister had identified it.

The Charities Commissioners have ordered an investigation to be made to determine how the boy escaped from custody, and why no report of the escape was made. According to the officers of the House of Refuge, Tainer became ill and was removed to the City Hospital. The hospital authorities say he was missed early Sunday evening when the night watch went on duty.

WOMEN ON THE CHARTER.

Suffragists Confer About Securing Privileges in the Greater City.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York City Woman Suffrage League was held last night at the home of Carrie F. Lovell, 4 Lexington Avenue. The principal topic up for discussion was the privileges women may secure under the Greater New York charter. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the Chairman of the meeting, said that, though a number of women "had lobbied" persistently at Albany, there appeared but little chance to get a foothold in the charter. However, they hoped to get some supplemental legislation.

After Mrs. Blake had finished speaking, it was said that a petition to the Legislature to have the personal pronoun apply alike to men and women was being circulated. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson delivered an address on "New Thoughts."

MR. KERNOCHAN NOT IMPROVED

Call from Driver of the Vehicle Which Knocked Him Down.

Dr. T. F. Allen said last night that the condition of his patient James P. Kernochan, who was hurt Monday, was not so favorable. He was troubled with irregular breathing, and may not recover.

The young woman who drove the vehicle which knocked Mr. Kernochan down called at the residence, and made herself known to the members of the family. Her position is an unpleasant one, as her arrest would be necessary in the event of Mr. Kernochan's death, even though the accident was unavoidable.

The police have her address and they intimate that she is well known in society.

To Get City Work for Unemployed.

The Social Reform Club Committee that visited the Mayor and heads of the city departments to urge them to hurry city improvements so as to relieve the thousands of unemployed in reporting back to the club said it believed that it had been of service in calling the attention of the authorities to the present unusual distress caused by lack of work, and to the necessity of accelerating the slow routine of official business. The committee believed that it would be possible to simplify the formal preliminaries now required by law before the work of public buildings can be begun. It was suggested that the Mayor be requested to appoint a committee of heads of departments whose duty it shall be to devise practical measures for a speedier routine in the matter of municipal buildings and improvements, in as far as it is consistent with the interests of the city.

Drew Seminary Club's Dinner.

The Drew Theological Seminary Club of New York held its annual dinner last night in Clark's restaurant, 22 West Twenty-third Street. Dr. H. A. Buttz, President of the Seminary; Dr. D. J. McMillan of the Presbyterian Home Missions Board; Prof. Rupham, and the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin of the Greene Avenue (Brooklyn) Baptist Church made short speeches. Among those present were Dr. R. H. Travis, President of the club; Profs. S. F. Upham, and C. T. Sitterley of Drew Theological Seminary; Dr. and Mrs. James Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Peck of Brooklyn, and S. Tipple.

Woman's Auxiliary Conference.

Bishop Potter of New York and Bishop Talbot of the Diocese of Wyoming and Idaho were present yesterday at the conference of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Board of Episcopal Missions, held yesterday at Assembly Hall, in East Twenty-second Street. After reports were received from the different officers, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest spoke of the work of the missionary societies in his parish. Bishop Talbot, the Rev. Milnor Jones of North Carolina, and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church told of the extension of mission work.

Railroad Men at Dinner.

The Literary and Debating Society of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held its annual banquet at the Railroad Men's Building, 361 Madison Avenue, last evening. Covers for sixty-six were laid. The entertainment was enlivened by vocal and instrumental music furnished by professionals. The toasts were responded to by members of the society.

Imperial Male Quartet's Concert.

The Imperial Male Quartet, the Quartet of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York, composed of Messrs. Bruning, Holzhausen, Springmeyer, and Erhardt, will give their first public concert Thursday evening, March 11, at 8:30 o'clock at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, assisted by Miss Leontine Gaertner, violoncellist, and Louis Michaelis, accompanist.

In the Chamber of Commerce.

Allan Macnaughtan, President of the Wool Exchange, was yesterday elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce

WHEATCROFT'S FUNERAL.

To Take Place This Afternoon from the Church of the Transfiguration.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the funeral of Nelson Wheatcroft, which will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the Church of the Transfiguration. The pall bearers, eight in number, will assemble at the late actor's residence, 153 West Forty-sixth Street. Immediately after the church services the body will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

At the church the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton will conduct the services, which are to be choral. A quartet, composed of De Wolf Hopper, Edmund Stanley, Nella Bergen, and Sara Layton Walker will sing under the direction of Victor Harris, who will preside at the organ. The pallbearers will be Appleton Morgan, Daniel Frohman, Bronson Howard, William Gillette, Clay M. Greene, Henry Miller, Augustus Thomas, and J. Cheever Goodwin. The ushers selected are Joseph Arthur, Joseph Holland, Edwin Stevens, Burr McIintosh, Frank Carlyle, Charles Richman, Cyril Scott, Ralph Delmore, E. G. Unitt, Alfred Fisher, Edwin Hoff, E. E. Kidder, and J. H. Ryley.

Henry Herman will represent the family at the services, Mrs. Wheatcroft being still too prostrated to attend. The members of the Lambs' Club, of which Mr. Wheatcroft was Treasurer, will attend in a body, as well as the Shakespeare Society, the Dramatic Authors' Association, the Empire Theatre Dramatic School, and the Actors' Order of Friendship Society.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lechmere—Wright.

LONDON, March 4.—The marriage of Miss Katherine Wright of Pittsburg, Penn., to Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., of Worcestershire, took place in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, on Monday last. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, rector of St. George's Church. The Hon. Anthony Lechmere, brother of the groom, was best man, and the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. F. Payton Wright, an attorney of Pittsburg.

After holding a reception the pair started for the Channel Islands.

Sterne—Levy.

The Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, was the scene of a brilliant wedding last evening. The contracting parties were Col. Morris Sterne of Corsicana, Texas, a prominent Texan Democrat, and Mrs. Jennie Levy, the daughter of J. J. Cohn. The ceremony was performed at 5 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El. The bride was given away by her father, J. J. Cohn, and Arnold Lustig acted at best man. The wedding was largely attended.

BURGLARS FIRE A HOUSE.

After Ransacking a Camden Dwelling They Try to Destroy It.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 4.—Burglars tonight, after robbing the house of J. P. Carwell at 28 Arch Street, this place, set fire to the place. The thieves entered the house by way of an empty house adjoining. They ransacked the residence of Mr. Carwell and secured $50 in money.

Some clothing was hanging in a closet which they set fire to. They then went down stairs and set fire to the stairway and escaped. Firemen in an engine house across the street extinguished the flames before much damage was done.

Suspicious Fire in Walker Street.

Fire occurred last night in the six-story stone building, 81 Walker Street, and did about $3,000 damage to the building and stock on the different floors. Policeman Larkin saw the flames through one of the windows and ran to give an alarm. Policeman McDonough heard his call and hurried around from Franklin Street in time to see two men running from the building. They said they were Edward Buyer and Alfred Strauss, employes of the firm of Buyer & Reich of 81 Walker Street. Battalion Chief Croker said the fire was a suspicious one, and suggested the men be held until the Fire Marshal makes an investigation. At the Elizabeth Street Station the men said they knew nothing of the cause of the fire. They were at work when the smoke frightened them out of the building.

May Now Nurse the Sick.

The annual reception and graduating exercises of the outgoing class at the New York Hospital Training School for Nurses were held last night in the Administration Building, at 8 West Sixteenth Street. Twelve young women who have completed the two years' course received diplomas and badges. They were Sarah H. Heinsohn, Margaret R. Somerville, Sarah Plumb, Mary E. Bryson, Agnes M. Bryson, Mary A. Smith, Lydia E. Anderson, Annie T. Madden, Harriet Collins, Wilhelmina Fligg, Bessie Wylie, and Eliza A. Porter.

Old Woman Run Over and Killed.

Mrs. Jane Pollak, seventy-five years old, of 734 Sixth Street, was run over and almost instantly killed by a heavy newspaper delivery wagon in front of 102 Avenue C last night. John Eisele of 227 East Eighty-seventh Street, was the driver, and he, it is said, drove his horse up the avenue at a high rate of speed. After running over Mrs. Pollak, he appears to have lost control of the horse, which ran into a street car and afterward ran for several blocks. Eisele was arrested.

Cuban War News Drove Her Insane.

Mrs. Loretta Morales of 112 West Ninety-sixth Street was arrested last night at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue because she attracted a crowd by talking incoherently about the war in Cuba. She was sent to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital. Her husband, Miguel Morales, said she had been driven insane by the newspaper accounts of the Cuban war. She is a native of the island, and has many friends in the insurgent army.

Had a Cellar Bonfire.

Firemen who went to put out a fire in the five-story tenement house at 91 West Houston Street yesterday found a man asleep on a lounge in the cellar with a bonfire burning beside him. The hose was turned on him, and on the fire, and when the fire was extinguished he was arrested. He said his name was Walter Williams, and he built the fire to keep warm. The janitor said the man had been frequently driven out of the cellars. The fire did no damage.

Mrs. Cohen Burned to Death.

Mrs. Sarah Cohen died last night in Gouverneur Hospital from the effect of burns received early in the day. She was boiling fat in her room, at 36 Essex Street, when it caught fire and ignited her dress. Almost all her clothing was burned from her body. In her stocking was found her marriage certificate and two twenty-dollar notes. She was married only two weeks ago.

Mayor Tickets in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 4.—At the Democratic Convention held in the Star Theatre to-day Gustav Tafel was nominated for Mayor. The reformers met in College Hall, and placed an independent ticket in the field, with Thomas Morrison at the head as a candidate for Mayor.

Mrs. Beecher Very Feeble.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 4.—Mrs. Beecher passed a comfortable day, but tonight is very restive. She is very feeble.

Mr. Carnegie's Condition Improved.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 4.—Andrew Carnegie's condition is improved this evening.

THE CITY'S HEALTH BOARD

Greater New York Charter Provisions Discussed by the Academy of Medicine.

THREE OBJECTIONS FOUND.

Powers and Make-up of the Proposed Commission Criticised by Dr. Stephen Smith—How He Would Have the Board Formed—Discussion by Other Physicians.

A general meeting of the section on public health of the New York Academy of Medicine was held last night, at 17 West Forty-third Street, to discuss the Greater New York charter in its relation to the Board of Health. Dr. E. G. Janeway presided. Dr. Stephen Smith read the paper of the evening on "The Health Department of Greater New York."

"There are three points of criticism," Dr. Smith said, "that call for serious consideration. Two of these are general and one specific. The first is the anomaly presented in civil government by the creation of a department clothed with such arbitrary and unrestricted power as the Board of Health will be. As the matter stands at present, the head of that body is invested with judicial, legislative, and legal power, without a higher authority. Not only does he make the laws governing property, but even persons. He employs his own officers and combines within himself all the functions exercised by a full-fledged government.

"Such a state of affairs should not be tolerated unless it is absolutely essential to the public welfare, and is defensible only if the actual work can be accomplished in no other way. No precautions are taken to guard against dishonest officials and this is all the more to be condemned, as no department furnishes such opportunities for corruption and bribery as the Health Department."

"The second objection to be considered is the fact that no provision is made for the qualifications which the officers of the department should possess, and it is of vital importance that incompetency should be guarded against. If the board is composed according to the system provided for in the charter, it will be unfit to perform its duties. The very fact that two of its members are ex officio is an invitation for the introduction of partisan politics, an element that should have no place in a Health Department.

"The third objection, while specific, is none the less grievous. It is especially provided that of the three Commissioners appointed two shall be physicians and one a layman, and that the layman shall be President of the board. Under no consideration can a physician hold that office. Thus a lawyer, grocer, cobbler, pedlar, or any tramp, just so he has no medical knowledge, is declared qualified for the position, and the only disqualification is being a physician.

In defense of this the superannuated theory is set up that a physician has no executive or business ability; but experience has proved that this is a fallacy. The President of the National Board of Health is a physician, and the report submitted by him to Congress was declared a model of accuracy and conciseness.

As a remedy for these evils, Dr. Smith suggested that the charter be so amended as to provide for the representation of the three essential requisites, namely, medical science, sanitary engineering, and law, in the Health Department, and to that end he advocated the appointment of three physicians, one lawyer, and one sanitary engineer, all of ripe experience and residents of the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, and Queens, as Commissioners, with the Health Officer and the President of the Police Department as ex-officio members of the board, so as to provide a restricting power. The President of the board to be elected by the Commissioners themselves.

In conclusion he also advised the abolition of the Coroner's office, stating that it was the laughing stock of all courts and had never performed its duty with any degree of efficiency. In its stead he favored the appointment of a Medical Examiner, with a number of assistants, and a Bureau of Records, where all cases of sudden or violent deaths would be investigated and recorded.

Dr. George B. Fowler, Health Commissioner of New York, differed with the preceding speaker on the subject of an extended board, saying that the present system answered all purposes, and it would be unwise to have a physician President of the board, as it would throw too much routine work and responsibility on his shoulders, and he could not give the medical work of the department sufficient attention.

Dr. Z. Taylor Emery, Health Commissioner of Brooklyn, coincided in the main with Dr. Smith. He said that he could not see how a Board of Health could get along without a Sanitary Engineer. He believed in full scope being accorded it in all administrative matters, but in cases of emergency the Mayor should be consulted, who, in turn, should ask the advice of the President of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Other speakers were Dr. Theodore Walser, Health Officer of New Brighton, S. I.; Dr. J. Walter Wood, Health Officer of Port Richmond, S. I.; Dr. T. J. Thompson, Health Officer of Clifton, S. I., and Dr. E. H. Grandin.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Richard Dorney, the manager of Daly's Theatre, is confined to his dwelling with an inflamed eye.

It is announced that Joseph Holland will appear in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," a new play by Madeline Lucette Ryley.

Flora Irwin has been engaged by William A. McConnell to appear in the new vaudeville "In Gayest Manhattan" at Koster & Bial's March 15.

A variety carnival will be given at the Grand Central Palace Sunday evening. The entertainment will be contributed to by a number of well-known music-hall performers.

Owing to illness, Lillian Russell could not appear in Brooklyn last night. This is the third time that Miss Russell has benn ill in this engagement. Catherine Linyard appeared in her stead.

Mr. Richard Mansfield is said to be suffering from a slight cold, and may cancel his engagement in Cincinnati next week. That he is desirous of cancelling this engagement, so that he can rest, is affirmed by one of his agents.

Daudet's pastoral drama "L'Arlesienne" will be presented at the Broadway Theatre March 22. The cast will include Agnes Booth, John Kellerd, Augustus Cook, Charles Kent, Rosa Rand, Horace Lewis, Walter Craven, and John McKeever.

Margarhita Sylva, who appeared here in Beerbohm Tree's company, has been engaged to appear in the rôle of the Baroness de Hoquette, in "La Falote," at the Casino. Edwin Stevens has also been engaged to appear as the Baron de la Hoquette instead of W. J. Le Moyne.

Oscar Hammerstein has postponed the production of his burlesque, "Mrs. Radley Barton's Ball," until March 15. It is also announced that Mr. Hammerstein will close the roof garden of Olympia March 13, preparatory to altering and refitting the place for Summer use. It will be opened as a Summer roof garden about the end of April.

William Faversham, who acts the rôle of Gil de Berault in "Under the Red Robe," at the Empire Theatre, is suffering from a slight cold, and has been unable to appear for two nights. His place has been ably filled by Robert Edeson, who will act the part again to-night. Mr. Faversham will appear at both performances to-morrow.

The annual ladies' gambol of the Lambs Club will be given at the club March 18. The gambol is held this year nearly two months earlier than usual, being generally held the last week in May. De Wolf Hopper will be Chairman or Shepherd, and the programme will include three burlesques, one on "Secret Service," by Clay Greene, entitled "The Secret of Gillette's Service"; one on "The Broken Melody," entitled "A Shattered Discord," and another on "Under the Red Robe," by Augustus Thomas.

"The Serenade," a new comic opera by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith, will be presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre March 16 by the Bostonians, with a cast including Henry Clay Barnabee, William H. Macdonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Eugene Cowles, George Frothingham, Hilda Clark, Alice Neilson, William E. Philips, Josephine Bartlett, Marcia Van Dresser, and others. The opera has been expressly written for this organization, and will be effectively staged by Ernest Albert and Walter Burridge, with appropriate costumes by Van Horn.

NAVIGATION BUREAU'S WORK.

EXCEPTIONAL RECORD OF E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, ITS CHIEF.

He Has Effected a Saving of About $135,000 to the Government and the People—Some of the Measures He Has Promoted.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—New York furnished one officer of Cleveland's Administration who has justified his appointment. Commissioner of Navigation Eugene T. Chamberlain has not only demonstrated that the place offered opportunity to give an active and thorough man some reputation, but he has secured great advantages to commerce while saving money to the people. He sketched his work a few days ago in a letter to a friend, as follows:

"At the instance of this bureau more than a year ago the Department of State instituted an examination into the tonnage taxes imposed on American vessels in German ports. It developed the fact that vessels from Germany have not been entitled to the exemption from tonnage taxes in American ports which they have enjoyed since 1888. The President on Jan. 2, 1897, suspended that privilege. For January the tonnage receipts from this source were about $5,700, and they will be annually between $60,000 and $65,000, added to our revenue. The failure to make this investigation in 1889 has involved a loss of revenue to the United States since that time of between $450,000 and $500,000. I have written the correspondence on our side of the controversy, though through the usual official channels.

"At the instance of this bureau, nearly two years ago, the Department of State instituted an examination into entry and clearance charges imposed on American vessels in Canadian ports. It developed the fact that these charges had been imposed since 1880, in contravention of the policy of reciprocity which governs our shipping relations with Great Britain and her colonies. The repeal of these charges was secured last April. It involves a saving of $15,000 annually to American shipowners on the lakes. From 1889 up to the time of our action about $125,000 was wrongfully exacted from Americans by Canada. I have written our side of the correspondence.

"At the instance of this bureau, Congress repealed the law requiring bonds for the safekeeping of registers of vessels. About 30,000 of such useless bonds were issued annually. The cost of each bond was, say, $1 to the shipowner, and thus $30,000 has been saved annually. The effort to repeal the law requiring these bonds had been made several times, but never successfully until we took hold of it.

"The new measurement law was put through by your company, with such help as I could give. It has saved American vessels in foreign trade something in port charges on both sides of the ocean. It has saved American vessels in the coasting trade large amounts in local charges. I roughly estimate the saving at $25,000 annually, though it may be less or more. (I am surprised to see that you still keep the old American net tonnage for the Paris and New York. Unless you have changed their construction, each ought to be between 600 and 700 tons lower.)

"When I first came into office I made careful inquiry into domestic and foreign methods of taxing ships as property. The result attracted much attention, and, without vanity, I think I may say my report for 1894 had something to do with the enactment of laws by Maine, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan reducing State and local taxes on ships as property, and agitation in California and other States. What this saving to shipowners may be I have no means of determining. To summarize:

Added revenue, German tonnage tax.	$65,000
Saved American owners in Canadian charges	15,000
Saved American owners on registry bonds	30,000
Saved American owners on new measurement law	25,000
Total	$135,000

"The Government, in increased revenue, and American shipowners, in reduced expenses, I think, are now together annually $135,000 better off than when I took office. The annual appropriation for this bureau is $26,000."

BIMETALLIC RUSE IS RISKY.

Don Dickinson Declares Republicans Are Committing an Error.

When Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, who was Postmaster General during Mr. Cleveland's first term, was in the city a few days ago, he said that the discontent and business troubles in the West are not so bad as they seem from a distance.

"The cynical statement has been repeatedly made," he said, "that the 'return of prosperity' has been marked by numerous business failures in the West. There have been a good many failures in the West, but they have no connection with politics, and were not caused by the defeat of Mr. Bryan or by the election of Major McKinley.

The truth is that there were a large number of business concerns in that section that had been undermined by bad management or speculation, and had long been upon the brink of disaster. They were holding up by their eyelids, and it was a mere question of time as to when they would drop into the abyss. The result would have been the same, no matter what the result of the election. This is fully understood, and the feeling of discontent is passing away.

"In the extreme West, on the Pacific coast," continued Mr. Dickinson, "conditions are somewhat different. In most of those States the Populists control the Legislatures, and dominate public sentiment. Of course, the agitation for 'cheap money' still goes on there, and probably will continue until tariff and financial agitation ceases in the East and North and the country settles down to sober business methods once more. I believe that this is all we need—peace and rest from all such disturbing discussions, and the restoration of trade activity is sure to follow.

"The Republicans are making a grave mistake in keeping up the palpable ruse of 'international bimetallism.' Few persons believe that they are sincere, but the discussion in Congress and the resolutions submitted in favor of this delusive scheme serve only to keep alive the hope of ultimate free coinage.

"The Western free silverites argue, and with reason, that if bi-metallism is a good thing for all, why is it not a good thing for the United States? If the Republicans keep to this sort of policy, they will have only themselves to blame for a repetition in 1900 of the terrible struggle of 1896 to save the Nation's honor and credit."

CLEVELAND STRIKE SERIOUS.

Globe Shipbuilding Company's Employes Fighting Hard.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—The strike at the Globe Shipbuilding Company is growing serious.

To-day the members of the Blacksmiths and Shipbuilders' Helpers' Union, composed of employes of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, 150 strong, went out and declared that they would stay out until a scale was signed.

The shipbuilding industry in the city is now at a standstill, and fully 1,000 men are out.

The Chapin Home Anniversary.

The Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, at Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, celebrated its twenty-third anniversary last night. The home was founded by Mrs. E. H. Chapin as a memorial to her husband, the Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Chapin. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, who is Dr. Chapin's successor; the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, and others.

Bryan Wants Ships Sent to Cuba.

CHICAGO, March 4.—William J. Bryan spent the day in Chicago, and left for Salem, Ill., to-night.

Mr. Bryan said he hoped the report from Washington was true that President McKinley would send warships to Cuba immediately to protect American citizens.

CANNOT FINISH THE SEASON.

Mme. Eames Ordered by Her Physician Not to Resume Operatic Work.

Dr. Clement Cleveland has decided not to allow Mme. Emma Eames to run any possible risk by resuming her operatic work too soon after the dangerous illness she has experienced. As a result of this decision she will not appear again in opera until she is heard in London next May. This communication was made to Mr. Grau yesterday. The fact that Dr. Cleveland, who has gone to Bermuda, has left his patient is sufficient proof that the prima donna is out of all possible danger, and is well on the road to recovery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Walter S. Wells.

Walter S. Wells, who had practiced medicine in this city for forty years, died yesterday at his home, 107 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. He had for a number of years been suffering from malaria, which was the cause of his death. He was confined to his bed one week. Dr. Wells was born in Middleburgh, N. Y. He was the son of Dr. Samuel B. Wells, a well-known physician, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1850. He began practice in this city immediately and lived here until his death, with the exception of two years in Washington, D. C. Dr. Wells compiled the medical work known as "Braithwaith's Retrospect," which was published during the civil war. The interment will be in Middleburgh.

Richard Underhill.

Richard Underhill, sixty-three years old, died at his home in Glen Head, L. I., yesterday. He belonged to the fifth generation of Underhills, descendants of old Capt. John Underhill. They have always lived in the same house and worked the same farm. Richard Underhill was prominent as a Prohibition Party worker. He was defeated on that ticket on the only occasion he sought public office. His wife, five daughters, and one son survive him.

Mrs. Mary E. Fletcher.

Mrs. Mary E. Fletcher, wife of William B. Fletcher, President of the Fletcher Manufacturing Company, died early yesterday morning at the Langham Hotel, 661 Fifth Avenue, of pneumonia. Funeral services will be held at the hotel Sunday evening, and the body will be taken to Providence, R. I., Monday for burial. Mrs. Fletcher was a woman of broad charities and was prominent in benevolent work in this city.

Obituary Note.

DOROTHEA, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, died at her parent's home, No. 860 Carroll Street, yesterday, after a brief illness. The funeral will be private.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar, "MENLO."

DIED.

CAREY.—On March 3 Alice, née Garrigan, beloved wife of James Carey, native of County Meath, Ireland.
Funeral from her late residence, 257 West Sixty-eighth St., Saturday, March 6, at 9 A. M. Thence to Church of Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first St. and Western Boulevard. Interment Calvary. Dublin papers please copy.

CLEVELAND.—At the Grand Hotel, Nice, France, March 3, 1897, Maria Elizabeth, widow of Augustus Cleveland, formerly of New York.

DE RUYTER.—Suddenly, on March 4, 1897, at his residence, No. 75 Madison Av., John De Ruyter, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FLETCHER.—Thursday, March 4, Mary E. Fletcher, wife of William B. Fletcher.
Funeral services at her late residence, 661 Fifth Av., Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

GROUT.—In the morning of March 4, 1897, Dorothea, youngest child of Edward M. and Ida L. Grout.
Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HALLOCK.—At his residence, 34 East 39th St., on Wednesday, March 3, Dr. Lewis Hallock, aged 98 years.
Funeral services will be held in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., on Saturday, March 6, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York.—Members are invited to attend the funeral of their venerable and honored associate, Lewis Hallock, M. D., at the West Presbyterian Church, 31 West Forty-second St., Saturday, March 6, at 4 P. M.
GEORGE G. SHELTON, M. D., President.
H. WORTHINGTON PAIGE, M. D., Secretary.

HOFFMAN.—At Jekyl Island, Georgia, on Thursday, March 4, 1897, the Rev. Charles Frederick Hoffman, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., rector of All Angels' Church, in this city, and Vice Chancellor of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., in the sixty-seventh year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLLISTER.—In Hartford, Conn., March 2, Nelson Hollister, aged 87.
Funeral Friday, March 5, at 3 P. M.

MAHONY.—On Tuesday, March 2, at her home, No. 872 Madison Av., Lucretia Cooper, widow of J. H. Mahony and daughter of the late Austin S. Fordham, in her 78th year.
Funeral private.

MOUTON.—On March 1, 1897, after a short illness, at the Plantation Il Copal, Lafayette, Louisiana, Emma Kitchel Gardner, widow of the late Alexander Mouton, ex-United States Senator and ex-Governor of Louisiana.

NAUMBURG.—On Wednesday, March 3, after a lingering illness, Bertha, beloved wife of Elkan Naumburg.
Funeral from her late residence, 48 West 58th St., on Friday, March 5, at 9:30 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

PARKER.—At her residence, 72 Madison Av., in this city, on Tuesday, March 2, 1897, Caroline Kemble Parker, widow of James Cortlandt Parker, in her 85th year.
Funeral services will be held at her residence on Friday, March 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in Trinity Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

PETTIGREW.—On March 2, Harold Fielding, infant son of Anna Fielding and Robert H. Pettigrew, Jr.
Funeral services at 1:30 on Friday, the 5th inst., at 162 West 97th St.

PEYSER.—Owing to unavoidable delay, the funeral of Eugene P. Peyser is postponed until Friday, 5th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Julius Heiburn, No. 35 West Ninetieth St.

SMITH.—On March 2, 1897, at Hotel Majestic, New York City, of pneumonia, Lizzie H., widow of James W. Smith.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, 5th inst., at the residence of her niece, Mrs. G. V. Cartwright, No. 194 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.

UNDERHILL.—At Glen Head, L. I., Third Month (March) 3, 1897, Richard Underhill, in the sixty-second year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Friends' Meeting House, Matinnecock, Seventh Day, (Saturday,) 12:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the train at Locust Valley, leaving Long Island City at 11 A. M.

VAN SLYCK.—At Danville, N. Y., on March 3, William H

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.
General Meeting of March 9th, 1897.
ORDER OF THE DAY.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 58 of the by-laws, a general meeting of the shareholders is convoked for Tuesday, March 9th, next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.

In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares in this city at the office of the bank, on the 8th day of March, up to 12 o'clock; in New York at the agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, and in London at the agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., No. 60 Old Broad Street, up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.

The meeting has for object:

1st. Reading of the report of the Cashier of the bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations, terminating December 31st, 1896.

2d. Distribution of profits.

3d. Nomination of five propriatary Directors, three of the local board, and two of the New York board, to replace the five Directors of the two boards, named in Section 3A of the drawing made in the general meeting of March 8th, 1892, according to the provisions of Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.

4th. Nomination of two supplemental Directors, one of the local board, and another of the New York board, to replace those of the Section 3A of the drawing which took place at the general meeting of March 8th, 1892.

5th. Nomination of two propriatary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental, to substitute those named in the general meeting of March 10, 1896.

6th. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants and two supplemental for the business of the present year.

7th. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.

8th. To approve the plan of conversion of the shares of the bank, proposed by the full board of the bank, authorizing it to carry it into effect.

Mexico, 20th of January, 1897.

The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 18, 1897.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

35,	1444,	1675,	2130,	2355,	2709,	2924,
51,	1458,	1726,	2169,	2398,	2710,	2928,
253,	1523,	1751,	2179,	2427,	2718,	2929,
266,	1561,	1766,	2191,	2432,	2721,	3024,
324,	1565,	1785,	2193,	2437,	2730,	3041,
397,	1583,	1824,	2199,	2446,	2734,	3046,
416,	1594,	1876,	2221,	2466,	2761,	3126,
491,	1599,	1885,	2222,	2568,	2777,	3167,
1203,	1602,	1896,	2225,	2591,	2829,	3177,
1306,	1606,	1943,	2283,	2615,	2837,	3185,
1327,	1628,	1995,	2324,	2673,	2858,	3201,
1381,	1665,	1998,	2350,	2686,	2879,	3212,
1420,						

as the numbers of the eighty-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1897.

To the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Ohio Southern Railway Company

The Committee has received a large majority of the bonds. Holders who have not already deposited are notified that no further bonds will be received except upon the payment of a penalty of $10.00 per bond.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
THOMAS DENNY, } Committee.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Market—Buoyancy succeeded by weakness.

The much-hippodromed "inauguration boom" gathered force yesterday morning, and quotations rose throughout the list. Everybody with bullish inclinations showed enthusiasm. At noon, there was an organized celebration on the floors of the Stock Exchange, brokers collecting in groups and chanting a dirge which carried the refrain of "Good-bye Grover." This intellectual performance had in it also a song which told about the final arrival of the "advance agent of prosperity." When the exhibition ended the result was a smash throughout the whole stock list. Hardly a stock quoted failed to go down. The inauguration boom proved to have about as much substantial foundation as the cheap glee club witticisms celebrating it.

***

References in the inaugural address to trusts and how they should be legally treated seemed, oddly enough, to persuade Wall Street that somehow or other Mr. McKinley is going to do something heroic against his friends, the managers and manipulators of these trusts. Under the spurs of this notion every trust stock fell off.

***

Sugar Trust, after selling above 118 while the inauguration boom was on, dropped down under 116 as soon as the Stock Exchange variety show had done its turn. Close to 45,000 shares of Sugar were dealt in. This is more than has been quoted for some time. There were indications that the recently aggressive pool was letting go holdings. Some of the sales, however, were traceable to room trading speculators, many of whom have been loading up with Sugar on the theory that Mr. McKinley was, for some unexplained reason, going to put talkative politics aside and declare that trusts were good things. It is only fair to record the fact, however, that along with sales of such stock there were large transactions by speculators, whose sales are always for the short account.

***

Only about 500 shares of Lake Shore were dealt in, a recession of 3 points being scored, while some of the other Vanderbilt stocks sympathetically declined somewhat. New York Central was an exception. That stock is showing a firmness such as has not been displayed by it in a long time. An old short interest is said to have been scared to cover.

***

London sold some conspicuous shares, and also appeared to be letting go certain junior bond issues rather recently bought. There seemed to be suggestions of liquidation in Northern Pacific by some foreign interest.

***

What professional Wall Street speculators choose to ignore, and what the manipulators of trust stock pools neglect, is the fact that natural conditions are what must make stock market values in the long run, and these natural conditions now are on the side of betterment. To proclaim that the arts of manipulation can be depended upon to develop stock market improvement is not only foolish, but it is hurtful—the most dangerous feature that can be introduced into any market.

***

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, and the 5s advanced ⅛. There were no sales.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Laclede Gas pf	8¼
Am. Tobacco pf	1	L. E. & Western	½
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Brooklyn Un. Gas	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Del., Lack. & West.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf	1⅜
Den. & R. G. pf	1⅜	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	½	Manhattan	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
American Tobacco	1	N. J. Central	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	1¼
Canada Southern	¾	Northern Pacific pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1	Ontario & Western	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Pullman Car	1
Chi. & Northwest	1	St. P. & Omaha	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Consolidated Gas	¾	U. S. Leather pf	1⅜
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Lake Shore	2½	Western Union	¾
Louis. & Nashville	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Brooklyn El 1st	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	1
Gen. Electric deb.	1
Georgia Pacific 1st	1
Lake Sh. 1st con., r.	1⅜
O. & M. 1st, Sp. Div.	2
St.P. 1st, I.& M. Div.	1½

BONDS DECLINED.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1
Detroit Gas 5s	1
Iowa Central 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $94,015,882; balances, $5,142,898; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $170,609.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates at $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¼@$4.85½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@4.84⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95¼@95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—63c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 1c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

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Call money yesterday was in somewhat larger demand than for several days past, but rates continue without change. In fact, there was probably more money loaned at 1½ per cent. yesterday than there has been since the bank combination ceased to exist. No change can be reported in the time department. The only business transacted seems to be in long dates, and money at thirty and sixty days goes begging.

Mercantile paper continues to show a fair amount of activity, and there is a gradual increase in the supply of choice names offered. Many of the Wall Street money brokers who ordinarily do not touch commercial paper, have of late been rather active in that department.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 51¼; Erie, ¼, to 15; Illinois Central, ¼, to 96¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 79⅝, and Reading, ¼, to 12⅞. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 99. Canadian Pacific sold at 55½; Erie first preferred at 35, and Atchison at 15. British consols declined 7-16, to 111⅝ for money, and 111½ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £306 bullion during the last week. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 53.41 per cent., now stands at 52.96 per cent. The bank lost on balance, £45,000. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

SOME COMPARATIVE PRICES.

Interest attaches to the comparison of stock market figures as they are now and as they were last Summer, when Mr. McKinley was nominated, when later the repudiation ticket was put in the field, and when in November the honest money victory was won.

In the following tables are quotations for fifty conspicuous stocks on these various suggestive dates. The table does not show extreme prices made at any of these times, however, the figures being those which were final for the days. For instance, on the day after election, Sugar Trust jumped to 125, closing at the figure in the following table, 121½. So yesterday, when Mr. McKinley was inaugurated, Sugar was up to 118¼, the closing figure being 115¾, as the exhibit herewith quotes it. This comparative record is of value in indicating what on each of the important dates the market resulted in. A study of the table will show that, out of the 50 stocks quoted, 14 were higher yesterday than when Mr. McKinley was elected, while 36 are lower. A further analysis of the table will disclose many interesting features.

	June 17, 1896.	July 8, 1896.	Nov. 4, Wed. 1896.	Mar. 4, Thurs. 1897.
American Cotton Oil	13	10¼	17	12½
American Cotton Oil pf	55½	51⅞	60¾	56
American Sugar Refs.	123⅜	110	121½	115¾
American Tobacco	65½	61¾	80¼	74½
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	22⅞	29⅛	26⅛	23¼
Canada Southern	50½	46	49	46¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	16½	14⅜	17⅜	17¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	80½	71⅞	79¾	76⅝
Chicago Gas	69	57⅜	75¾	76⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	79¾	74⅞	78	76¾
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅝	100	104½	106⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	72¼	62⅝	70	67⅞
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	33⅝	28¼	30	28⅞
Con. Gas Company	159¾	153	153½	153¼
Delaware & Hudson	125½	124½	127	108
Del., Lack. & Western	162¼	157¼	160	154
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	49⅜	46¼	45	42¼
Erie	15¼	15	16¼	14⅞
Erie 1st pf.	36⅝	33½	38	34
General Electric	33¾	25⅜	31	35
Illinois Central	97	93	96	93½
Illinois Steel Co.	67	58½	54	37¾
Lake Erie & Western pf.	71⅝	70½	72	66¼
Lake Shore	154⅝	146¼	152½	107½
Louis. & Nash.	52¼	48⅝	50¾	49¾
Manhattan Con.	104⅝	96⅝	96	88¼
Metropolitan Traction	109½	99¾	104	107
Michigan Central	97	98	95½	95
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	26¼	22⅞	28⅜	30¼
Missouri Pacific	24⅞	20¼	25	22
National Lead Co.	26½	21⅞	26¼	24⅝
New Jersey Central	107½	102	108	94¾
New York Central	97¾	95⅝	96	96½
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	25¼	22	27½	25¾
Ontario & Western	14⅞	14	15¼	14⅜
Pacific Mail	26¼	22¾	24¼	23⅝
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	159	150	160	162
St. Louis Southwest. pf.	11⅝	9½	10¼	10½
St. Paul & Omaha	44	39¾	43½	55⅜
Southern Pacific	19½	18¼	14	14⅜
Southern Railway	9⅝	9	10	9⅜
Southern Railway pf.	29¾	25⅞	28⅞	28
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26¼	21	29¾	27⅞
Texas Pacific	8⅜	7	9	9½
Union Pacific	8⅝	6⅞	11	7⅛
U. S. Leather pf.	63½	58½	65¾	58¾
U. S. Rubber	20	17½	22½	20⅛
U. S. Rubber pf.	80¼	73¼	74¼	74⅛
Wabash pf.	18½	16¾	17⅝	16⅝
Western Union Tel.	86⅝	82½	87	83¼

IMPROVEMENT MUST COME.

Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick of the Stock Exchange house of Van Schaick & Co. said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in discussing the general outlook:

"As to the future of business and trade throughout the country and of the security markets I feel decidedly hopeful. And I base my hopefulness principally upon the fact that things are now depressed about as much as it is possible for them to be. We have had years of falling prices. We have been on the down grade for a long while, and, in my opinion, we have reached the bottom. The stagnation cannot continue long. Any change must be for the better.

"In all lines of trade we are now seeing prices lower than almost ever before. Many of the necessaries of life can be bought below the cost of production. Compared with those of only a few years ago, the prices of the present day are astonishingly low—and I believe they are as low as they can possibly be. For that reason I am confident that the future will bring with it improvement. We cannot be worse off than we are. And when the change comes it must be for the better. How long that change will be deferred is a question that no one is able to answer. But when it does come, I feel quite sure that it will bring with it a period of comparative prosperity.

"Of course stock market values depend upon the condition of general business. Without trade improvement we cannot hope much for stock market betterment. And Wall Street seems to be waiting anxiously for real signs of improvement in general conditions. Temporarily the market is suffering from one or two adverse factors, which must soon disappear and leave the way clear for the influence of those underlying conditions which are all favorable and which must bring with them a period of advances.

"So far as I can see, the policy of the new Administration, as outlined in Mr. McKinley's inaugural address, contains nothing of an adverse character. What Mr. McKinley said to-day is what might have been expected. Every one, I think, understands that some additional revenues are needed, and every one now expects them to be raised by means of some changes in the tariff laws. As to international bimetallism, even leaving aside the question as to whether it is right or wrong, the futility of any such scheme is generally recognized.

"On the whole, I feel decidedly bullish as to the outlook. Periodically, there may be temporary depressions, but I entertain no doubts as to the improvement that is to come—the improvement that must come. Business cannot be in any worse position than it has been, and it cannot stay long as it is now."

AS TO "FUTURE HISTORY."

Said The Evening Sun yesterday, in its financial review:

"It is to be hoped that from this time forward the market will show a discrimination that has long been missing. There were evidences of this discrimination at the close of last year, but they have since disappeared, and they were not present in the general rattling down of the day. The general market unquestionably needs an adjustment which will separate the wheat from the chaff. More attention should be paid to those companies which have pursued the policy of building up their properties, even at the temporary deprivation of their stockholders, and an equal amount should be paid to those which by misrepresentation and suppression of facts have maintained a fictitious appearance of prosperity. Recent shining examples of these different policies are furnished by the Omaha and the Lake Shore on the one hand and by the Manhattan, Jersey Central, and Delaware and Hudson on the other. Such properties seem likely to make the immediate future history of the stock market."

WANTED—A COPPER TRUST.

The following appeal comes from The Boston Herald. It is an example of how romance is sometimes taken quite seriously:

"There are abundant rumors in speculative circles of gigantic deals to control the leading copper mines in this country in a single interest, and through this control to secure a monopoly of copper production hence of the metal, a sort of French syndicate undertaking on basis lines. The scheme looks well in theory, and its execution may be possible if money is plentiful enough.

"If one concern can control the illuminating oil of the country and another can refine the sugar and another manufacture the cordage and still another the rubbers, while one more tans the sole leather, to enumerate no further, why should not a copper-mining trust be formed to dictate the production and price of copper? Would the Michigan anti-trust law interfere? Why not incorporate elsewhere?

"The scheme is pregnant with possibilities. The fruition is more possible than probable. Either of the leading copper mines is of dimensions to tax the genius of the shrewdest managers to handle well, and who shall say that it would advantage any one unless a few promoters, to combine these properties and inflate their capital, shall it be said, to the bursting point? It is time that an end was put to the purchase of properties at fancy prices and the recapitalizing of the same upon a maximum cost of earning basis."

WALL STREET TALK.

The Boston mathematician who set out a week or more ago to find out just what the Leather Trust annual report means is reported to have sought the recreative quietness of a mind cure sanitarium.

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Frank Savin yesterday was a conspicuous seller of Jersey Central. Mr. Savin some time ago was similarly conspicuous as a buyer. It was he who bought the stock when it was offered seller 60.

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Interest is manifested in Wall Street as to who may become Controller of the Currency. Friends of President A. B. Hepburn of the Third National Bank are mentioning him as an ideal possibility. He has had experience. He has never been afraid to do his duty.

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Some of the important houses of the Street are conspicuous buyers of stocks, and at the same time inconspicuous sellers. They tell an apt story on the Stock Exchange of a Broad Street financier who, after assuring his friends for weeks that he was constantly buying one of the leading stocks, finally surprised them unhappily by confessing that, though he had been all along a big buyer, he "really had not been an accumulator." Language means much in Wall Street sometimes, and a good deal of it is used.

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The fight between the Sugar Trust and the Messrs. Arbuckle seems to have abated its ferocity somewhat. There are even intimations in Wall Street that the Sugar Trust is finally willing to make a better contract with some of its old customers than formerly.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117¼
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	175½	176½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	40	42
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	198	200
Third Avenue Railroad	155¾	157
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20¾	21¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	57½	58½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	58	59½
Union Ferry 5s	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	71	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	10	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	203	206
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	90
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	48¾	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	105¼	105¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	96¼	97
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	84	85½
Standard Gas pf., New York	108	110
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	90½	91

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders	28	32
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	102	104
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	272	273
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	35	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	60½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	66	71
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47½	48½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	126	128
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15½	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	32½	35

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	210
Am. Exchange	172	Market & Fulton	210
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	187
Butch. & Drov.	125	Mech. & Traders'	130
Central Nat.	155	Mercantile	160
Chase Nat.	400	Merchants'	138
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	155
Citizens'	125	Nat. Union	200
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	205½	New York	230
Continental	130	New York Co.	650
Corn Exchange	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River	133	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin Nat.	310	Republic	150
Garfield Nat.	500	Seaboard Nat.	169
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of N. Y.	114
Hudson River	155	Third National	97½
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	90
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Leather Mfrs'	175	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	West. National	114

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¼@64⅜. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 468,044.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29⅜d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Exports, Jan. 1 to date	$549,706
Imports in the same period	539,684
Net exports	$10,022
Net imports, 1896	3,908,017
Net exports, 1895	20,339,479
Net exports, 1894	3,341,369
Net exports, 1893	26,205,894

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Standard Consolidated sold at 1.70. On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .70; 1,200 shares of Brunswick at .14; 2,000 shares of Comstock at .05; 2,000 shares of Mexican at .32, and 300 shares of Savage at .35.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The strength of the cable stocks was the feature of the local security market this morning. Business was rather quiet, but the demand was sufficient to send prices up sharply all around. West Chicago sold at par for the account, North Chicago at 226½, and City Railway at 217½. As compared with yesterday's quotations for these stocks, West Chicago showed a gain of 2 points, North Chicago 10 points, and City Railway 2½ points. New York Biscuit did not share to-day in the general improvement. There was a fairly good supply of it this morning at 45, much better than has been seen for some days, and it was not an easy matter to hold the market at that figure. Up to noon Diamond Match had been traded in to the extent of only 2 shares. One of these sold at 134½, and the other at 132½. To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62¼
Brew. & Malt. Co.	11
Brew. & Malt. pf.	35½
Chi. Packing & P. Co.	36
Chi. Packing & P. pf.	48½
Chicago City Railway	215
Diamond Match Co. of Ill., ex div.	129
Lake Street Elevated	17½
International Packing Co.	18
International Packing Co. pf.	42
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	11
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	36¾
New York Biscuit Co.	43¾
North Chicago Street Railroad	222¼
Street's W. S. Car Line	16
West Chicago Street Railroad	99¼
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs.	14½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—There were some weak spots in the local market today, but they were not developed until New York stocks began to weaken. The arbitrage share first sold off, but Lehigh Valley followed with a point break, to 24½. Pennsylvania, Choctaw, and Lehigh Navigation were very firm, but trading in them was very limited. No feature appeared in the industrials aside from weakness in Pennsylvania Steel common. It was offered down to 22½ before a buyer was found. A few weeks ago it sold at 30. Union Traction receded a small fraction on the fire which destroyed one of its principal powerhouses, but it recovered when it became known that the loss was fully covered by insurance. Fractional concessions were noticed in the other traction shares, but on the whole the market held up encouragingly well. Closing prices of the leading issues were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	24½	24¾
Pennsylvania	52⅝	52⅞
Reading	12⅛	12 7-16
Lehigh Navigation	39	39½
Reading generals	81½	81¾
Electric Traction fours	74⅜	74⅞
Western N. Y. & Penn.	2⅝	2⅞
Metropolitan Traction	106	107
Philadelphia Traction	73⅝	73⅞
Baltimore Traction	18½	18¾
Penn. Heat & Light	14½	14⅝
Penn. Heat & Light pf.	27½	28
Union Traction	12⅞	13
Electric Storage	26	27
Electric Storage pf.	28	29½
United Gas Improvement	73¾	74
Welsbach Light	43	44

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 4.—There was more breadth than usual noticeable in the Boston market to-day, the trading spreading to the railway list to a certain extent. Although there was not a large volume of business, the tone showed an encouraging state.

West End Street Railway was off quite sharply. Just after the report of the explosion in the Subway, common stock declined 1¼, to 73¾, while the preferred held at 91¾.

Chicago Stock Yards was up another half, both on the common and preferred stock, to 106 and 109, respectively. New Haven sold off ¼, to 175, after a strong opening. Boston and Maine was steady, at 163, and Fitchburg preferred made a good advance of 1⅝, to 93⅜. Pullman eased off 1½, to 162½.

Centennial appeared to be the centre of interest in the mining list again to-day, rising another point, to 9¾, but reacting to 9½. Montana was off 2, to 120⅝; Tamarack fell 2, to 121, and Butte lost ⅝, to 16⅜. New England Telephone was active, at 102¾ to 103.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atchison (new)	12¼	12⅜
Atchison pf.	23⅞	24⅜
Boston & Albany	..	217
Boston & Lowell	212	213
Boston & Maine	162½	163
Boston & Maine pf.	153	..
Boston & Providence	262

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 4, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
55	57	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	56	56	56	56	+1
13½	13⅝	1,020	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14	13¾	13¾	– ⅝
33¾	33⅞	1,200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	34½	34⅝	34	34	– ½
115¾	115⅞	43,590	American Sugar Refs.	118¼	118¾	115¾	115¾	–2½
103	104	221	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	104¼	104	104	104	.....
86	87	220	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	86	86	86	86	.....
74½	75¼	5,404	American Tobacco.....	75½	75½	74⅝	74½	–1
106	108	234	Am. Tobacco pf.....	103	106	106	106	+1
12¼	12⅜	830	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	– ⅛
23½	23¼	6,392	At., T. & S. F. pf....	24	24¼	23⅞	23¼	– ⅛
....	16¼	200	Baltimore & Ohio....	16¼	16¼	16	16	.....
....	21½	167	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅝
....	97½	470	Brooklyn Union Gas..	96½	97	96½	97	+1½
46¼	46¾	1,464	Canada Southern.....	47½	47¾	46½	46¾	– ¾
54	55	200	Canadian Pacific.....	54½	54½	54½	54½	– ¼
17½	17⅝	950	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	– ⅛
76½	76⅝	24,643	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	77⅞	78	76½	76⅝	–1
76¾	76⅞	13,350	Chicago Gas.....	77	78⅛	76¾	76¾	– ⅛
76¾	76⅞	27,250	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	77⅞	77⅞	76¾	76¾	– ⅛
135½	136	306	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	135⅞	135⅞	135¾	135¾	– ¼
106½	106⅝	5,130	Chicago & Northw....	107⅞	107⅞	106½	106½	–1
154	....	15	Chi. & Northw .pf....	154½	154½	154½	154½	.....
67⅞	68	5,275	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	69½	69½	67¾	67⅞	–1⅜
28½	29	1,320	C., C., C. & St. L....	29¾	29¾	28⅞	28⅞	– ¾
21½	22¼	50	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23	23	23	23	.....
4¼	4½	200	C. & H. C., ah in. pd.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
4	4½	1,450	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4½	4¾	4¼	4¼	– ¼
152½	153¼	713	Consolidated Gas Co..	154½	154½	153¾	153¾	– ¾
107¾	108¼	1,002	Delaware & Hudson..	108⅝	108⅝	108	108	– ⅝
153	154½	410	Del., Lack. & Western	154	154	154	154	+1½
41¼	42½	300	Denver & R. G. pf....	43½	43½	42¼	42¼	+1⅜
14⅝	14⅞	108	Erie	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
34⅞	35	2,770	General Electric.....	35½	35½	34⅝	35	– ½
93	93¾	110	Illinois Central.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	– ½
74	75	100	Laclede Gas pf.....	75	75	75	75	+3½
17¾	18	200	Lake Erie & Western.	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ½
167	168	515	Lake Shore.....	169⅛	169⅞	167½	167½	–2½
46	49	20	Long Island.....	49	49	49	49	.....
49⅜	49⅞	8,550	Louisville & Nashville.	50½	50½	49⅝	49⅝	– ½
86	86¼	3,565	Manhattan Con.....	87¼	87¼	86⅛	86¼	–1
94	....	25	Michigan Central.....	95	95	95	95	.....
76	78	25	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	77	77	77	77	.....
....	....	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex.... pf..	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½	+ ¼
30¼	30½	2,510	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	31¼	31⅝	30½	30½	– ⅝
21⅜	22⅛	2,985	Missouri Pacific.....	22¼	22¾	21¾	22	– ⅜
90⅜	91	100	National Lead Co. pf.	90⅜	9.⅝	90⅜	90⅜	.....
94½	95	3,430	New Jersey Central...	95⅜	95⅝	94¼	94¼	– ¾
96½	96¾	4,889	New York Central....	97	97⅛	96	96½	+ ⅛
174	175	52	N. Y., N. H. & H....	175	175	175	175	.....
12¼	13¼	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	13¼	13½	12¾	12¾	–1⅛
27½	29¼	800	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30⅛	30¼	28½	28½	.....
8	8½	50	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	9	9	9	9	.....
28	28½	410	Nor. & West. pf., new.	28	28¼	28	28¼	.....
4⅜	4⅞	100	North American.....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
14½	14¾	763	Northern Pacific.....	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	– ⅛
37¼	37⅜	8,553	Northern Pacific pf...	38⅝	38⅝	37¼	37¼	–1
14⅝	14⅞	1,315	Ontario & Western....	15⅛	15⅛	14¾	14¾	– ⅛
43½	44½	300	O. R. & Nav. pf.....	44	44	44	44	– ⅛
20¼	20¾	3,180	Pacific Mail.....	25⅞	26	25⅞	26½	+ ⅝
....	2	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	2	2	2	2	– ⅛
24⅜	25	4,155	P. & R., all in pd....	25	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	– ⅜
13	14	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	13	13	13	13	–1
161½	163	307	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	163	163	162	162	.....
117½	118¼	600	Rome, W. & Ogdens..	118	118	118	118	.....
5⅛	5⅜	200	St. L. & San Fran....	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅜	1,500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	40¼	40⅜	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	15	15	15	15	.....
3⅞	4	100	St. Louis Southw.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
55¼	55½	11,715	St. Paul & Omaha....	57	57¼	55¼	55⅜	–1⅜
14⅝	15	200	Southern Pacific.....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	– ¼
9	9¼	900	Southern Railway....	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
28	28⅛	967	Southern Railway pf..	28¾	28⅞	28	28	– ¼
10⅛	10⅜	200	Standard R. & T.....	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	.....
27⅜	27⅝	3,485	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	29¼	29¼	27⅝	27⅞	–1⅛
9½	9⅝	1,000	Texas Pacific.....	9¾	9⅞	9½	9½	– ⅛
6⅞	7⅛	1,970	Union Pacific.....	7¼	7⅜	7	7⅛	– ⅛
8⅛	8¼	300	United States Leather.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
58⅝	58¾	7,353	U. S. Leather pf.....	60½	60⅝	58⅝	58¾	–1⅜
20¼	20½	100	United States Rubber.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	– ⅜
72¼	74	25	U. S. Rubber pf.....	74½	74½	74½	74½	+1⅝
6⅜	6¼	390	Wabash	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	– ⅛
16	16¼	790	Wabash pf.....	16½	16½	16¼	16⅜	– ⅛
83½	83⅞	1,844	Western Union Tel....	84	84	83¾	83¾	– ⅜
1½	1⅞	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅞	.....
5½	7	200	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
Sales.....		225,340						

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
5,000 ..... 79½
3,000 ..... 79¼
2,000 79
3,000 ..... 78¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 79¾
Atlan & Pac gtd 4s, ctfs of deposit
2,000 52
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
2,000 ..... 82⅝
50,000 ..... 82½
58,000 ..... 82¾
49,000 ..... 82⅝
500 ..... 82½
6,000 ..... 82½
2,000 ..... 82⅝
2,000 ..... 82½
2,000 ..... 82⅝
86,000 ..... 82½
Adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 47⅝
60,000 ..... 47⅝
17,000 ..... 47½
3,000 ..... 47⅝
15,000 47
Brooklyn Elev 1st
1,000 73
4,000 ..... 73½
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
2,000 80
1,000 ..... 80¼
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
23,000 ..... 109⅝
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000 97
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000 107
2,000 ..... 106⅜
500 ..... 107⅝
Canada So 1st gtd
3,000 ..... 109⅜
4,000 110
Canada So 2d
1,000 105
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 113¼
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
37,000 ..... 91⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000 ..... 116½
25,000 116
Ches & O gen 4½s
12,000 ..... 74½
5,000 ..... 74⅝
2,000 ..... 74½
Ches & O con 5s
9,000 ..... 110½
Chic, B & Q cons 7s
1,000 ..... 117½
10,000 ..... 117¾
Chic, B & Q Nebraska ext 4s
4,000 90
Chic, B & Q deb 5s
2,000 ..... 98½
Chic & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 ..... 101¼
6,000 101
2,000 ..... 101¼
Chic & Erie 1st
1,000s20F 111⅜
Chic, G L & C Co 1st
9,000 ..... 95¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st tr co certfs
5,000 ..... 42½
7,000 ..... 42¾
15,000 ..... 42½
3,000 ..... 42⅝
2,000 ..... 42¾
1,000 ..... 42⅝
7,000 ..... 42⅜
4,000 ..... 42⅝
3,000 ..... 42½
2,000 ..... 42⅝
5,000 ..... 42½
3,000 ..... 42⅝
1,000 ..... 42⅝
5,000 ..... 42⅝
2,000 ..... 42½
5,000 ..... 42⅝
3,000 ..... 42¼
Chic & N W S F 5s
5,000 111
Chic & Northwestern 25-year deb 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
30-year deb 5s
1,000 112
S F deb 5s, 1933
1,000 112
Chic, R I & P ext 5s
13,000 104
Registered
5,000 ..... 102⅜
Chic, St L & N O 1st cons 7s
2,000 ..... 104½
C, St P, M & O cons
5,000 130
Clev, C, Chic & St L Cin, Wab & M div 4s
4,000s10F 87¾
2,000 88
1,000 ..... 88⅛
Col, H Val & Tol 5s
7,000 71
2,000 ..... 71½
Denv & Rio G 4s
5,000 ..... 88¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000 ..... 69½
5,000 69
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
4,000 ..... 108¼
Dul & Iron R gen 1st
21,000 101
Erie 4s, prior bonds
1,000 ..... 94⅞
10,000 95
Erie 1st mortgage
12,000 ..... 108⅝
20,000 109
Ft Worth & D C 1st
32,000 ..... 59½
6,000 ..... 59¾
1,000 ..... 59⅝
2,000 ..... 59¾
Ft Worth & Rio G 1st
1,000 ..... 43½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
2,000 96
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
7,000 ..... 114½
H & Tex Cen g m 4s
9,000 ..... 67½
10,000 68
Ill Cent, West Line, 1st 4s
1,000 102
Intern'l & G N 1st
6,000 119
2,000 ..... 118⅞
5,000 119
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
5,000s3 95
5,000 95
Kanawha & Mich 4s
1,000 ..... 76⅜
Kan Pac 1st cons tr co certs
2,000 ..... 74¼
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000 50
L S & M So 1st c
10,000 ..... 112¾
20,000 ..... 112⅞
L S & M So 1st reg
5,000 ..... 112¾
10,000 ..... 112⅞
16,000 ..... 112¾
L S & M So 2d coup
45,000 ..... 123⅛
18,000 123
L S & M So 2d reg
1,000 123
L S & M So div bds
10,000 ..... 110½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
10,000 116
5,000 ..... 115½
Long Island Ferry 4½s
1,000 89
Metro Elev 1st
5,000 ..... 118½
Mil & St Paul, Chic & Pac W'n 5s
3,000 114
1,000 ..... 113⅞
10,000 ..... 113¾
Mil & St P, Iowa & Minn div
30,000 130
Mil & St P g m 4s, series A
6,000 ..... 90¾
Mil & St P 7s, gold
7,000 131
5,000 ..... 131½
Mil & St P 8s, 1st
5,000 ..... 104¼
Minn & St L con 5s
15,000 ..... 102¾
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 84⅜
25,000 ..... 84½
7,000 ..... 84¾
Mo, K & Tex 2d
2,000 ..... 59⅞
3,000 60
5,000 ..... 59¾
12,000 ..... 59½
Mob & Ohio g m 4s
1,000 67
2,000 ..... 66½
N Y Cent deb 5s
2,000 106
N Y Cent 1st coup
10,000 ..... 119¼
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
10,000 ..... 105⅝
3,000 ..... 105⅞
N Y, N H & H 4s, cons deb certfs
21,000 140
N Y, S & W term 1st
2,000 ..... 106½
Nor Pac 1st 6s
3,000 116
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
30,000 ..... 55¼
70,000 ..... 55⅜
15,000 ..... 55½
48,000 ..... 55⅝
5,000b3 ..... 55⅜
2,000 ..... 55⅝
23,000 ..... 55¼
50,000 ..... 55½
9,000 ..... 55¼
Nor Pac Ry pr ln 4s
26,000 ..... 88¼
1,500 ..... 88½
500 ..... 88⅝
5,000 ..... 88½
52,000 88
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield div
2,000 ..... 102½
1,000 103
Oreg R R & Nav 4s
2,000 ..... 83¼
28,000 ..... 83½
5,000 ..... 83¼
Oreg Sh Line 6s
1,000 119
Oreg S L & U N con tr co certs
3,000 ..... 76¼
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
7,000b3 ..... 102½
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville div
8,000b3 102
Phil & Reading 1st pf inc tr co certfs, all installments paid
3,000 ..... 45⅜
10,000 ..... 44½
Phil & Reading gen 4s, tr co certfs, assented
11,000 ..... 81½
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, series B
5,000 ..... 109¼
Pitts & West 1st
1,000 71
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000 ..... 73¼
Rome, W & Og cons
1,000 ..... 120¼
St Jo & G I 1st tr co certfs
1,000 50
5,000 ..... 50½
St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s
1,000 103
St L & San Fran 4s
31,000 ..... 65¾
St L Southwestern 1st
5,000 ..... 68½
3,000 ..... 68½
St P, M & M 1st Mont ext 4s
5,000 ..... 91¼
San An & Ar P 4s
2,000 59
12,000 ..... 58½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 ..... 93¼
So Pac, N Mex 1st
10,000 ..... 103⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s
11,000 ..... 90¼
15,000s15F 90¼
2,000 ..... 90¼
15,000 90
10,000 ..... 89¾
Standard R & T 6s
5,000 ..... 73⅝
2,000 ..... 73⅞
1,000 ..... 73¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
6,000 89
4,000 ..... 89¼
1,000 ..... 89½
3,000 ..... 89¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
3,000b3 ..... 21⅜
10,000 ..... 21½
15,000 ..... 21¾
5,000 22
3,000 ..... 21⅞
3,000 22
3,000 ..... 21⅞
10,000 ..... 21⅞
5,000 ..... 21⅞
Tol, St L & K City 1st tr co certfs
1,000 69
Union Elev 1st 6s
3,000 72
Union Pac 6s, 1896, tr co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000 104
Union Pac 6s, 1897, tr co certfs, ex matured coups
24,000 104
Union Pac 1st, 1898, tr co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000 ..... 104½
Union Pac 1st, 1899, tr co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000 105
Union Pac gold 6s, col tr notes
15,000 ..... 101½
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
15,000 37
10,000 ..... 38¾
5,000 ..... 36½
5,000 ..... 38¼
5,000 36
Utah So ext, 1st tr co certs
2,000 ..... 76¼
Wabash 1st 5s
10,000 107
Wabash 2d 5s
4,000 69
West Shore gtd 4s
20,000 107
15,000 ..... 107½
Registered
11,000 ..... 105¾
West N Y & Penn gen
10,000 49
5,000 ..... 49¼
West N Y & Penn inc
10,000 13
5,000 ..... 13⅝
West Pac bonds
3,000 103
Wilkes & East 1st
1,000 89
Wiscon Cen Co 1st tr receipts
10,000 40
Wiscon Cen Co inc
10,000 ..... 5⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	..
4s, r., 1907	111	111½
4s, c., 1907	113	113¾
5s, r., 1925	123½	123⅝
5s, c., 1925	123¼	123⅝
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114	114½
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Adams Express	148	152
Alb. & Sus.	170	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	55	65
Am. Coal	105	119
Am. Coal Oil	12	13¼
Am. Express	111	113
Ann Arbor	9½	11
Ann Arbor pf	24½	25½
At. & Pac.	⅞	1
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5
Bay State Gas	11⅜	11¾
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	20
Buff., R. & P. pf	57½	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	..
Central Pacific	10⅝	11¼
Chi. & Alton	168½	172½
Chi. & Alt. pf.	174	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	45
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98
Chicago G. W.	4	5
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	166½	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	¾
Col. C. & I.Dev.pf.	1½	3
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	85
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	40
Com. Cable	150	172
Consol. Coal	33	..
Den. & R. G.	10½	11¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	60	80
D., S. S. & A.	3¼	4¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	9½
Ed. E. Ill. of N.Y.	105⅝	106
E. E. I. of B'klyn.	99	100
Erie 1st pf.	38⅝	39
Ev. & T. H.	23	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45
F. & P. M. pf.	32	..
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	123
G. B. & W.	30	40
G. B. & W., Deb. A	..	50
G. B. & W., Deb. B	..	5
Homestake	35	40
Ill. Steel Co.	36⅝	37¾
Iowa Central	7	7½
Iowa Central pf.	24½	25
Joliet & Chicago	156	..
Kanawha & Mich.	5	7
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	12	13½
Keokuk & West.	30	40
Laclede Gas	23½	24½
L. E. & W. pf.	67	69
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	3	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Met. Traction	106	106
Minn. & St. L.	18	19½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	..	50
Minn. Iron	47	..
Mobile & Ohio	21	22
Morris & Essex	164	167
Nat. Lead	23¾	24½
Nat. Linseed Oil	12	13½
National Starch	4	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	54	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	22
New Cent. C.	5⅛	7½
New England	..	37
N. Y. C. & St. L. pf.	65	70
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	25	26
Norfolk & So.	60	70
Nor. & West., t. r.	11¼	11¾
N. & W. pf., t. r.	16½	17½
Nor. & W., new	14½	15½
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	10	10½
Ore. R. & N.	11	20
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	14	17
Penn. Coal	310	..
Peo. & Eastern	3	8
Phil. & Read. 1st pf., when issued	48	50
Phil. & Read. 2d pf., when issued	29⅞	30¾
P., C., C. & St. L.	45	50
P., Ft. W. & C.	163	170
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	..	12
Rens. & Sar.	178	188
St. L. & S. W. pf.	10½	10¾
St. P. & Dul.	20	25
St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
St. P., M. & M.	116	120
St. P. & O. pf.	130½	142½
Sil. bull. certs.	64¾	64⅝
Third Avenue	155	158½
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	1⅞	2½
U. S. Express	38	40
Wells-Fargo Exp.	100	103
West. Union Beef.	6¾	7¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14	14	14	14
32,130	Am. Sug. Refs.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
220	Am. Tobacco	75	75	74½	74½
40	A., T. & S. F.	14½	14½	14½	14½
40	A., T. & S.F., new.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
292	A., T. & S. F. pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23¼
20	Can. South.	47½	47½	47½	47⅜
3,760	Chi. Gas	77¾	77¾	76⅞	76⅞
1,380	C., R. I. & P.	69¼	69⅝	68	68
9,140	C., B. & Q.	77⅜	78	76¼	76⅝
10,240	C., M. & St. P.	77⅞	78	76⅜	76⅞
1,250	Cent. of N. J.	95⅝	95½	94⅞	94⅞
190	C. St. P., M. & O.	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56¼
430	Gen. Elec.	35⅛	35⅛	34¾	34⅝
3,280	Louis. & Nash.	50½	50½	49½	49⅝
450	Manhattan	87	87	86	86½
430	Mo. Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	21¾	22
60	Nor. Pacific	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
180	Nor. Pac. pf.	38⅛	38⅛	37½	38⅛
110	N. Y. Central	97	97	96¾	96⅞
3,050	Phil. & Read.	25	25¼	24⅝	24⅞
200	Pacific Mail	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26¼
100	Southern Ry.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
40	Southern pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
170	Tenn. C. & I.	29¼	29½	28¼	28¼
40	Union Pac.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
320	U. S. Leather pf.	60¼	60½	59	59¼
10	West. Union	83⅝	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜
67,752					

Bonds.

$12,000	A., T. & S.F.gen.	82⅜	82⅜	82½	82½
8,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	59⅜	59⅜	59½	59½
3,000	South. Ry. 5s	90¼	90¼	90	90
9,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	36¼	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
$32,000					

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	85¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	27
Oats, No. 2 mixed	21½
Cotton middling	7 3-16
Coffee, No. 7, Rio	9⅝
Butter, Western extra Creamery	19
Butter, State, finest Creamery	18
Flour, Minnesota patent	$4.40
Molasses, O. K. prime	24
Tallow, prime	3⅜
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	5⅛
Lard, prime	4.32½
Pork, mess	8.62½
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	18.50
Sugar, granulated	4¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.25
Lead	3.35
Copper, lake ingot	12.00

CHICAGO, March 4.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and firm; prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 73¾@74¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 74c, by sample; No. 2 red, 83½@86c; No. 2 corn, 22⅜@23c; No. 2 oats, 16¼c; No. 2 rye, 33½c, nominal; No. 2 barley, 33c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 78@79c; prime Timothy seed, $2.65, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $8.05@$8.10; lard, per 100 lb, $4.05@$4.15; short ribs, sides, (loose,) 4.15@4.25c, dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4.50@4.75c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 4.37½@4.50c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.17; sugars, cut loaf, 5.14c; granulated, 4.51c; standard A, 4.24, in barrels; linseed oil, raw, 27c; boiled, 29c.

COTTON.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.
March	6.96	6.96	6.90	6.87@6.88
April	7.01	7.01	6.92	6.91@6.92
May	7.05	7.06	6.96	6.96@6.97
June	7.09	7.09	7.01	7.01@7.02
July	7.13	7.13	7.05	7.04@7.05
August	7.16	7.16	7.06	7.06@7.07
September	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.72@6.74
October	6.68	6.68	6.63	6.62@6.63
November	6.71	6.72	6.65	6.64@6.65
December	6.78	6.79	6.69	6.69@6.70

Market closed barely steady at 10 to 11 points decline, compared with yesterday's closing figures. Transferable notices, 690. Total sales, 151,000 bales. New York net receipts, 12 bales. Exports—Great Britain, 185 bales; Continent, 400 bales; stock, 282,225 bales. Total net port receipts, 9,697 bales; thus far this week, 71,466 bales, against 63,685 bales last week and 68,479 bales last year. Exports To-day—Great Britain, 1,236 bales; Continent, 1,470 bales; stock, 884,407 bales. Spot cotton quiet; ⅛c lower; middling uplands, 7 3-16c; middling Gulf, 7 7-16c. Sales, 227 bales, all spinning.

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 12,000 bales. Speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales. Receipts, 13,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales. Middling uplands, 3 31-32d. Futures quiet; sellers 1-64d decline; closed easy, 2½ to 3 points net decline. March, 356v; March-April, 356v; April-May, 356b; May-June, 356½b; June-July, 357s; July-August, 357s; August-September, 354b; September-October, 348½s; October-November, 343½s; November-December, 342b; December-January, 342b.

Manchester.—Yarns steady. Cloths—A fair business doing.

The Bombay weekly report follows: Receipts this week, 57,000 bales, against 67,000 bales last year. Total since Jan. 1, 430,000 bales, against 633,000 bales last year. Shipments this week, 66,000 bales, against 57,000 bales last year; since Jan. 1, 165,000 bales, against 224,000 bales last year. Afloat, 17,000 bales, against 22,000 bales last year.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling, 7½c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c; net receipts, 1,991 bales; gross, 3,530 bales; to the Continent, 500 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 357,408 bales.

Secretary Hester issued a statement showing that the average weight of 6,690,724 bales of this year's cotton crop, embracing port receipts and overland, for the six months ended at the close of February, was 506 10-100 lb per bale, against 505 25-100 lb for the same six months last year, an average increase of 85-100 lb per bale. Detailed averages are: Texas, 528 55-100 lb, an increase over last year of 2 43-100; Louisiana, 500 3-100, a decrease of 1 57-100; Alabama, &c., 504, an increase of 5; Georgia, 480 15-100, an increase of 2 82-100; South Carolina, 487 50-100, a decrease of 3 83-100; North Carolina, 490 85-100, an increase of 25-100; Virginia, 481 5-100, a decrease of 3 79-100, and Tennessee, &c., including Memphis, St. Louis, and overland, 514 82-100, an increase of 3 64-100. Net increase of the whole, compared with the close of January this year, 22-100 lb per bale, and compared with the close of January last year, a net increase of 85-100 lb per bale.

GALVESTON, March 4.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,014 bales; exports, to the Continent, 570 bales; coastwise, 927 bales; sales, 609 bales; stock, 81,849 bales.

NORFOLK, March 4.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipts, 733 bales; exports coastwise, 252 b

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important Sales of Realty at Private Contract.

Golding & Whitehouse have sold for Mrs. Penfield, at about $32,000, the four-story-and-basement brownstone-front dwelling 109 West Seventieth Street, on lot 20 by 100.5.

James & Austen have sold to Andrew Brose, for Martin Metzger, with a building loan, the lot 40 by 100.8, on the north side of Ninety-second Street, 80 feet east of West End Avenue. A six-story flat will be erected. They have also sold, to be similarly improved, the plot 40 by 100.8, adjoining the above on the east, for the same owner, William Drought.

L. J. Philips & Co. have sold for G. R. Blair to Amos F. Eno two lots, 50 by 70.11, on the south side of Cathedral Park, formerly One Hundred and Tenth Street, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Eckel & Batterman have sold for Elizabeth Euler the four-story brick flat 491 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, on lot 25 by 99.11, to David Hutchison.

Fitzsimons & Smith have sold for the estate of Edmund Connolly the three-and-a-half-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling 447 West Forty-seventh Street, 18.9 by 50 by 100, and for John B. Keifer, the three-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling 222 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 50 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Fay & Stacom to J. Friedman, the six-story modern tenement 30 Rivington Street, 25 by 100; also, for Cornelius Cronin to Morris Golstein, the northwest corner of Goerck and Delancey Streets, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 70; for the same seller, to Louis Lese, the five-story tenement 318 Delancey Street, 25 by 70, and for the same seller, to Prager & Lowenfeld, the four-story brick tenement 38 Goerck Street, 30 by 60.

There were five parcels listed for sale in foreclosure in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, but none was offered. One was withdrawn, owing to a settlement having been reached, and the others went over until later in the month.

William Kennelly's sale, in Supreme Court partition, of 23 William Street to-day should not be overlooked by investors. The property adjoins the big Lord's Court Building, and should attract unusual attention, as it is very seldom that bidders have a chance to compete at auction for the purchase of a property in that congested business section of the city.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 133 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 291.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,920.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Henry M. Dater, referee, 23 William Street, west side, about 115.8 feet north of Beaver Street, 23.4 by 147.5 by south 35.3 by east 99 by north 10.1 by east 97.5 to street, four-story stone-front office building; also, strip one foot wide adjoining above on south side.

By D. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 342 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $7,743.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 165-171 Madison Street, for a five-story brick school, by city; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $90,000.

No. 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 85.11; Henry J. Wirth of 145 Delancey Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Third Avenue and Seventh Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue and southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick stores and flats, 30 by 94.11; Charles L. Harrell of 65 West Ninety-fifth Street, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $76,000.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 98.6 feet east of Grand Boulevard, for a two-story brick shop, 23.6 by 92; Bartholomew J. Rice of 516 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; P. H. Lynch of 642 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 53; P. H. Lynch of 642 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 290-294 Broadway, for a fifteen-story brick, iron, and stone office building, 60.1 by 130.7; R. G. Dun of 261 Madison Avenue, owner; Harding & Gooch of 253 Broadway, architects; W. A. & P. E. Conover of 253 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

Madison Street, northwest corner of Gouverneur Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 26.8 by 93, by Philip Koflowsky of 238 Henry Street and Barnet Levy of 218 Henry Street, owners; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 317 Madison Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 31.6 by 86, by same; cost, $20,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 123 feet east of West End Avenue, for six four-story brick dwellings, 16.8 by 80.6, by D. B. Horton of 131 Columbus Avenue, owner; Angell & Higginson of 108 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $84,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 62.3 feet north of Jennings Street, 20 by 52, for two three-story frame tenements, by John Toelberg, owner; Neil Toelberg, architect; cost, $12,000.

Jennings Street, south side, 58.10 feet east of Prospect Avenue, 19 by 56, for a three-story frame tenement, by Neil Toelberg, owner and architect; cost, $6,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Home Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 19.8 by 62, by Charles Hohl, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $11,000.

Elliott Avenue, west side, 225 feet south of Elizabeth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21 by 42, by Alfred Blackwine, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $4,000.

West Farms Road, south side, 27.7 feet west of St. Lawrence Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 16, by Adeline Grossmann of 130 Alexander Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Bridge Street, northwest corner of Minaford Avenue, for a one-story frame barn, 50 by 20, George P. Hermann of 543 East Sixth Street, owner; John H. Becker, 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 454.2 feet east of Willis Avenue, for a three-story brick stable, 41.4 by 100, William Byrnes, owner; Walter H. C. Hormann, architect; cost, $10,000.

Second Street, south side, 233.1 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 40, William MacKenzie, owner and architect; cost, $2,700.

No. 266 Grand Street, alterations to a two-story and attic brick and frame store and dwelling, Peter S. Weir of 676 Broadway, owner; Frederick C. Zobel of 45 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 182 and 184 Front Street, northwest corner of Burling Slip, alterations to two five-story brick office buildings and warehouses, W. J. Matheson & Co. of 187 Front Street, owners; George P. Chappell of 24 State Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

King's Bridge Road, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick and frame dwelling and store, Michael Ryan of 543 Broadway, owner; Philip H. Ohm, 35 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 24 and 26 Tenth Avenue, alterations to two four-story brick and stone store and refrigerator, Strauch Brothers of Thirtieth Street and Tenth Avenue, owners; W. B. Page, Boston, architect; G. B. & E. C. Swift, 105 Barclay Street, lessees; cost, $2,500.

Twenty-third Street, southwest corner of Sixth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick and iron store and offices, Eleanor J. Robinson of 132 East Forty-fourth Street, owner; W. B. Riker & Sons, lessees; Dehli & Howard of 1,193 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 40 and 42 East Sixty-eighth Street, alterations to two four-story and basement brick dwellings, John D. Crimmins of 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 114-124 Henry Street, alterations to a four-story brick school, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alexander Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, alterations to a two-story frame store and hall, Franklin A. Wilcox, 1 Broadway, owner; A. Arctander, 561 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 1,373 Fulton Avenue, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, John McLaughlin of 307 East Eighty-fifth Street, owner; M. C. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 4.

6TH AV, s e corner of 15th St, 50x80; the United German Evangelical Lutheran Church of the City of New York, &c., to Abraham Boehm and another..... $190,000

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Franz Fohr to Nicholas A. McCool..... 16,000

71ST ST, n s, 208 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; Frederick K. Seggermann and wife to Reginald Gordon..... 2,750

7TH AV, 587; John G. Norris and wife to Henry B. Sire..... 60,000

47TH ST, n s, 600 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.4; Anna S. Hemphill to William N. Cohen. 20,000

58TH ST, s s, 515 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; the New York Life Insurance Company to Paul Leavitt..... 1

83D ST, 63 West; Alexander E. Hoffman to Catharine S. Hunter..... 18,000

87TH ST, n s, 441.8 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x100.8; Edwin S. Robinson to Sarah F. Robinson..... 10

92D ST, 53 West; Anita P. Echeverria to William C. Duncan..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 125x95.7x126.8x116.5; Henry C. Kennedy to Frank Kruger..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 125x95.7x126.8x116.5; Cornelius J. Mulvihill and wife to Henry C. Kennedy..... 1

115TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.1; Chauncey S. Truax, referee, to Lawrence E. Prendergast..... 1,000

119TH ST, 81 West; William Picken and wife to Caicille Nicolai..... 100

PLEASANT AV, 359; Honora Murphy to Charles T. Murphy..... 100

125TH ST, 124 East; Frances H. Molloy to Adolph M. Bendheim..... 100

113TH ST, 13 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another, trustees, to Giovanni Turini and wife..... 10,400

96TH ST, n s, 183 ft e of 9th Av, 21x100.11; Joseph P. Howard to Susan C. Appleton..... 25,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 846; Aldhous-Taylor Building Company to Oscar R. Meyer. 100

119TH ST, 113 West; Frederic T. James to James Durand..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 138th St, 99,11x100; also e s of Convent Av, 99.11 ft n of 138th St, 75x100; John O. Baker and wife to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York..... 59,800

139TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 17x99.11; Clara E. Bliss and another to Catharine McGuckin..... 1

123D ST, n s, 121.11 ft w of 7th Av, 15.7x100; Catharine Sauer to Helena G. Hoey. 100

165TH ST, s s, 100.5 ft e of 11th Av, 100.5x117.11x100x126.6; Mary S. Bowen to John A. Picken..... 100

NAEGLE AV, s s, 293.9 ft e of Dyckman St, runs s 193.2 to Sherman Creek x n — to avenue x w 104; Edward Richards and another, executors, to Daniel E. Seybel.. 1

BOSTON AV, e s, 200 ft s of Teasdale Place, 29x83.7x27x94.3; George H. Gardner to Esther Natelson..... 35,000

STEBBINS AV, 1,147; Edward R. Sandford, referee, to Maria A. Wuytack..... 1,550

132D ST, n s, 500 ft e of Trinity Av, 50x103.6; Gardner and another to Michael Tremberger..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 150 ft s of Westchester Av, 25.3x84.11x25x81.3; John Ruhl and wife to William Ferber..... 4,000

BAILEY AV, w s, part of Lot 96, map of land of William O. Giles at King's Bridge; John B. Fricke and another to Charles E. Ahnemann and another..... 1

BOWERY, 113 and 113½; Emma M. Moore to James Connolly..... 10

MOTT ST, e s, 103.1 ft n of Chatham St, 21.9x36.7x22.5x22.5; Wo Kee to Nathaniel Niles..... 1

HOWARD ST, 10 and 129, 131, and 135; John G. Norris and wife to Henry B. Sire..... 85,000

BROOME ST, 290; Frederick Lowe and another, executors, &c., to Harris Cohen and another..... 26,000

BROOME ST, 290; Frederick Lowe and others to Harris Cohen and another.... 1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Attorney St, 19.5x50; David Beck and others to William Wetterer..... 1

ELM ST, 210; G. W. Alston Jenkins to James S. Jenkins and another..... 10

MERCER ST, 151; Philip Braendler and wife to Morris Feigel and another.... 1

WEST ST, 193-194, and 7, 9, and 11 Caroline St; Michael J. Mahony and others to Gustav Vintschger..... 85,000

4TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; Albert Gieseler and wife to Louis M. Rosenthal..... 35,500

STANTON ST, 34; John G. Norris and wife to Henry B. Sire..... 30,000

CROGER ST, 28; Moses Hochster to Max Ottinger and others..... 1

7TH ST, 74, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x90.10; Leonard L. Breitwieser and another, executors, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 18,250

7TH ST, 72, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x90.10; Fredericke Rupprecht to same.. 18,250

33D ST, n s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Meier Mannheimer and wife to Henry W. Allen..... 1

20TH ST, 131 West; Catharine O'Donnell to Herman Wronkow..... 1

78TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 17.6x102.2; Betty Jacobson to Jane P. B. Duncan..... 8,000

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.8; John Weber and wife to Michael M. Forrest..... 100

108TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 4th Av, 17 x½ block; Louise Alexander to Frank W. Heiman, Jr..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; also Amsterdam Av, w s, 33.10 ft s of 106th St, 25.11x100; James H. Havens and wife to Frederick Meyer..... 100

3D AV, e s, 150 ft n of Rose St, runs e 186.6 to Bergen Av, x n 50x w 186.2 to 3d Av, x50; Christian Scherding and another, executors, &c., to Enoch C. Bell. 15

158TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 51x100; George Stolz and wife to Nellie M. Goodall..... 1

BOSTON AV, s s, 80.6 ft s w of 164th St, 26.10x115.7x25x105.11; George L. Nichols, referee, to Joseph W. Sandford, Jr..... 15,000

DELANCEY PLACE, e s, Lot 168, map of portion of Downing estate, 24th Ward; Benjamin Ferris to John E. Ryan..... 10

58TH ST, 316 East; Elias Rees and others to Adolph Helmus..... 17,250

FRANKLYN PL, s s, 199.3 ft e of Main St, 100x100; Walter J. Boyd and another to Thomas J. Boyd..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CONLIN, Mary, to Patrick W. Divers; 363 Hudson St, 10 years..... $2,500

HAMMERSLOUGH, Emelia, and another to Frederika Moller; 128 West 34th St, 5 years..... 3,400

SWARSINSKY, Bertha, to Louis Rabinowitz; 146 Suffolk St, 2 years..... 2,625

VAN HOUTEN, Matilda, to Peter T. Bogart; 170 Reade St, 3 years..... 1,150

VON PAPE, Ernst, to Adolph Bankauf; 98 Forsyth St, 6 years..... 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKERMAN, Jacob W., and wife to Ella C. Marony; 16 Minetta Lane, 3 years... $3,000

ALLEN, Henry W., to Meier Mannheimer; n s of 33d St, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 10 years..... 12,000

BRUCE, Isabella R., to Gertrude Jewett and Joseph A. Dean, as executors, &c., of George W. Jewett, deceased; 248-250 Pearl St, 186, 188, and 190 Water St, 3 years..... 25,000

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to the United Evangelical Lutheran Church of the City of New York, known as the United German Evangelical St. Paul's Lutheran Church; s e corner of 6th Av and 15th St, 1 year..... 150,000

BRAINERD, Chauncey N., to the Washington Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 20 ft s of 164th St, 1 year. 2,000

BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; 72 and 74 7th St, demand..... 15,000

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to the United Evangelical Lutheran Church of the City of New York, known as the United German Evangelical St. Paul's Lutheran Church; s e corner of 6th Av and 15th St, 1 year..... 30,000

CALLAHAN, Francis, and Patrick Reynolds and wives to James Magee and Johannah Baumann; Lenox Av, 503 to 511, 1 year..... 15,500

CUNNINGHAM, Eveline, to Mary A. Cunningham; 192 West 134th St, demand.. 2,000

COHEN, Harris, and Abraham Cohen and wives, to Frederick and Catharine R. Lowe, executors, &c.; 290 Broome St and 112 Eldridge St, 1½ years..... 20,000

CHANLER, John A., to the United States Trust Company of New York; 360 and 362 3d Av, 2 years, (two mortgages)..... 53,000

SAME to same; n w corner of 10th Av and 14th St, 2 years..... 52,000

DEFENDORF, Wilson L., to Allen D. M. Defendorf and another, as guardians, &c.; s w corner of 4th St and Bowery; also interior lot, 46.11 ft s of 4th St, adjoining land of Mary Waldron, demand..... 5,000

DUNCAN, William C., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 53 West 92d St, 1 year..... 8,000

ELY, Christiana A., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 71st St, 25 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 8,000

FLYNN, Charles S., to James P. Foley and another; store lease 876 3d Av, notes..... 3,900

FULLER, Marietta M., to Sarah W. Swords; w s of 3d Av, 19 ft n of 139th St, 1 year..... 1,000

FRICKE, John B., and others to James and Mary Wilson; w s of Bailey Av, south part of Lot 96, map of land of William O. Giles, 24th Ward, 3 years.... 2,000

SAME to James Wilson; w s of Bailey Av, n ¼ of Lot 96, same map, 3 years..... 2,000

FERBER, William, to John Ruhl; e s of St. Ann's Av, 150 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 2,500

GARVIN, Daniel J., and wife to William Ebling; s s of 163d St, 126.6 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 9,000

GOODALL, Nellie M., to George Stolz; n s of 158th St, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 8,000

HAVENS, James H., and wife to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger; w s of Amsterdam Av, 59 ft s of 106th St, ½ year..... 30,000

HUGHES, Thomas P., to John F. Steeves; leasehold; s e corner of 135th St and Locust Av, 5 months..... 3,000

INSLEE, Eleanore, to Caroline A. Pitou; w s of Mulberry St, 125 ft n of Bayard St, ¼ part, 5 years..... 1,000

KERVAN, Charles, and wife to Henry A. C. Taylor; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 153d St, runs to St. Nicholas Place, 3 years..... 70,000

KORN, David, and wife to the United States Trust Company of New York; 786 Broadway, 3 years..... 125,000

KERVAN, Charles, to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 153d St, runs to St. Nicholas Place, 5½ months..... 12,500

KEALY, James M., to Agnes Walsh; n s of 42d St, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.... 1,400

SAME to Archibald M. Maclay, trustee, &c.; same property, 1 year..... 552

LEAVITT, Paul, to the New York Life Insurance Company; s s of 58th St, 515 ft w of 6th Av, installments..... 27,000

SAME to Meyer L. Sire; same property, 1½ years..... 4,000

McGAVOCK, John, and Morris Mandelstein and wife to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of Westchester Av, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, demand..... 10,000

MINOR, Edna Y., to the Irving Savings Institution; 56 East 13th St, 1 year.... 10,000

MEYER, Frederick, to Anna K. Shaw; w s of Amsterdam Av, 83.10 ft s of 106th St, 3 years..... 28,000

MARKHAM, Francis J., and wife to the Irving Savings Institution; n s of 123d St, 281.3 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 6,000

McCOOL, Nicholas A., to Franz Fohr; s s of 66th St, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 27,000

NICOLAI, Caecelie, to William Picken; n s of 119th St, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 2,500

NILES, Nathaniel, to Wong Achou, or Wise Wo Kee; 8 Mott St, 1 year..... 2,500

OHM, Herman P., to Mary A. Bell; n s of 139th St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years... 3,500

OETERS, John H., to Julia Gillespie; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 90th St, 6 months..... 2,000

PICKEN, John A., to Isabella McCormack; s s of 165th St, 100.6 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 8,108

PEARSALL, D'Anjou, and Nora E. Bergmann, to Lehman Bernheimer; e s of Riverside Drive, 45.8 ft n of 78th St, 3 years..... 24,000

ROATH, Asa, and wife to Lina Matthias; 762 Greenwich St, 6 months..... 500

SCHAEFER, George, and wife to John T. Willets, guardian of Valentine M. Willets; 115 East 102d St, 3 years..... 8,000

SCHAEFER, Doretta, and George, to same; n s of 110th St, 230 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

SCHNAGG, Francis J., to William Buchmuller; n s of 101st St, 275 ft w of Park Av, 2 years..... 2,000

STOUDER, Louis, and wife to Tarrant Putnam and another, trustee of Julia W. Dickerson; s s of 111th St, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 8,000

SCHENCK, Mary L., to Terence Jacobson; 13 and 15 Attorney St, 384 Grand St, and 132 to 136 Clinton St, two mortgages, 1 year..... 900

TAYLOR, Jennie L., to Morton J. Taylor; 210 West 124th St, 1 year..... 3,500

VINTSCHGER, Gustav, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 193 and 194 West St and 7 to 11 Caroline St, 2 years..... 45,000

SAME to Michael J. and Daniel F. Mahony; same property, 3 years..... 30,000

WISANSKY, Louis, and wife to Sophia Kuppenheimer and Jacob Weil; 260 Cherry St, installments..... 3,900

SAME to John T. Willets, as guardian, &c.; same property, 5 years..... 18,000

SAME to Sarah H. Powell; same property, 2 years..... 2,000

WRONG, Frederick, to Catharine O'Donnell; 139 and 141 West 20th St, 8 years, (two mortgages)..... 20,000

SAME to same; 131 West 20th St, 8 years. 14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABBETT, Leon, to William Hall's Sons. $100

ACHON, Wong, or Wise Wo Kee, to Frances G. Greeley..... 1

BROWN, Joseph O., executor, &c., to Joseph O. Brown, trustee..... 14,000

BLOOM, Jacob, to Henry Hertzberg..... 1

COOPER, Alfred C., to Mary A. Cooper, one-half part..... 3,000

GEBHARD, William H., executor of Frederick C. Gebhard to August Limbert, trustee, &c..... 1

HARDY, Frederick, to Thomas C. Campbell..... 1,500

MAGEE, James, and Johannah Baumann to Charles H. Reed..... 15,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New Y., two assignments..... 71,000

SIRE, Meyer L., to Edward F. Browning. 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Maria B. and Sophia M. Nichols, guardian..... 10,000

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Emma M. Meller..... 2,825

THE CITY TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND Surety Company to Thornton N. Motley, (two assignments)..... $1,415 and omitted

VARNUM, James M., executor of Joseph B. Varnum, to Luis J. Phelps..... 3,000

WALSH, Elizabeth, to executors, &c., of Emanuel Hoffman..... 20,000

HARTLING, Egidius, to Washington Jackson..... 500

POULIN, Jacob, to Robert Boyd..... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

14TH ST, 165 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Charles E. Hoyt against Ernest Bonavia, owner; Emanuele Buriando, contractor..... $40

18TH AV, n s, 165 ft w of White Plains Av, 18x114; same against George Bonavia, owner; Emanuele Burlando, contractor..... 55

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Michael Benincasa against Filippo Cirrito, owner; Antonio Gallo, contractor..... 61

90TH ST, 5 West; M. Abbott's Sons against Jacob C. Parsons, owner; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sanders, contractors..... 112

BOSTON AV, n s, 115 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x100; Charles White against Janet C. Macdonald, owner and contractor..... 229

Lis Pendens.

147TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Frederick Folz against Matthew Coogan and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

147TH ST, s s, 415 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Harry P. Bartlett against same, (to foreclose mortgage.)

BOSTON AV, s e s, 417.6 ft n e of Perot St, 24.6x79.11x25.7x87.6; Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association of the City of New York against Thomas C. Flynn and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

140TH ST, 623 and 625 East; Robert J. Geilhard against Anna M. Biedermann and others, (partition.)

85TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Park, or 4th Av, 19.6x102.2; Edwin M. Kellogg, as trustee, &c., against Mary A. Hackett and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

97TH ST, n s, 428 ft e of 10th Av, 16x100.11; John H. Hudson, trustee, against James Kiernan and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES ROHDE.—Charles Rohde, proprietor of the Hotel Pomeroy, at Broadway, Fifty-eighth Street, and Grand Circle, made an assignment yesterday to James Gruber, without preference. Mr. Rohde has carried on the hotel since 1887. He was of Rohde & Moss from April, 1892, to February, 1893, and alone since. It was generally understood in the trade that the hotel property and the furnishings belong to ex-Senator Eugene F. O'Connor of Brooklyn.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against the Franklin Typewriter Manufacturing Company, whose factory is at Pearl and Water Streets, Brooklyn, and sales office at 308 Broadway, this city, for $27,800, in favor of Edward Perry Walker, on ten notes of the company made in 1893, payable on demand to the order of Jacob Edwards, for money loaned. The company is a Maine corporation, incorporated in 1893, with a capital stock of $600,000, and succeeded a Boston corporation of the same name, and moved its factory from Boston to Brooklyn in 1894. David A. Tower is the President. At his office, 308 Broadway, it was said that he would not be there until to-day.

JOHN POWER.—John Power, who has a restaurant and café at 52 Cedar Street, made an assignment yesterday to Frank J. Sheeley, without preference. Mr. Power has been a restaurant-keeper on Cedar Street for twenty-seven years. He began business as a partner in the firm of Murphy & Power, at 77 Cedar Street, and continued there until October, 1884, when they separated, and Mr. Power moved to 83 Cedar Street, where he remained until two years ago, when the building was torn down for the new Clearing House. He then opened at 52 Cedar Street, where he had to lease the whole building in order to get the place. This proved to be a great drag on him, as he could not utilize the upper part of the building for his business, and could not rent it. The place was closed yesterday. H. A. Himmelmann, his attorney, said the assignment was due to this cause; also to very dull trade, large expenses, and ill-health, which prevented Mr. Power giving proper attention to the business. The liabilities are about $12,000. A judgment for $1,171 has been obtained against him in favor of Albert L. Foss.

THE J. M. YOUNG IMPORTING COMPANY.—The J. M. Young Importing Company, importers of china, glass, and toys at 37 and 39 Murray Street, made an assignment yesterday to William R. Baird. The company is a West Virginia corporation, of which Thomas Young is President and J. Mansfield Young Treasurer. The company was incorporated under West Virginia laws in July, 1891, with an authorized capital of $200,000, of which $105,000 was paid in. In May last the company purchased the business of the Tallman Toy Company, and added it to his own. This was reported to be a profitable portion of the company's business. Thomas Young, the President, said yesterday that the assignment was very sudden and unexpected. It was due to inability to make collections and the fact that it was a foreign corporation and could be attached. There is $50,000 or $60,000 due the company, and it could not collect a dollar. He said the assignment was made to protect all interests, and he expected to be able to straighten out matters very shortly, and that all creditors would be paid in full. He sails for Europe on Saturday to make arrangements abroad to settle affairs, and will return in two or three weeks. The liabilities are about $100,000, and are confined to a few creditors. Mr. Young is a veteran in this line, having been in business thirty years, and has always enjoyed the confidence of the trade.

Judgments.

Thursday, March 4.

The first name is that of the creditor.

ALEXANDER, Charles I.—Emily C. Christopher and others..... $113

ANDERSON, Malcolm C.—O. W. Marshall. 79

ABRAHAMS, Adolph and Henry—H. C. Dietz..... 2,032

SAME—Lena Dietz..... 1,621

ABRAHAMS, Henry—Henry C. Dietz..... 523

AYRES, Clinton P., Richard Wagner, and Leopold Pinkus—W. Bendix and another..... 7,992

ADAMS, Jay L., Jr.—Helen D. Adams..... 47,698

AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY of New York—A. Wimpfheimer and another, costs..... 109

BERNER, Rachel, by guardian—D. J. Stein..... 58

BROWN, Manheim—M. Feist..... 186

BURTON, Myron C.—H. B. Fanton, Sr.... 805

BLATTMACHER, William, and John H. Liech—C. I. Lightstone..... 544

BROMFIELD, Eva—George M. Wright, as assignee..... 243

BROSNAN, Jeremiah M., and Patrick Ryan—H. Brown..... 1,019

BEALE, Charles L.—A. C. Lopar..... 800

BARKER, Edward P., and others, as Commissioners of Taxes, &c.—The Broadway Improvement Company, costs..... 83

CLAYTON, Joseph C.—The Tucker File Company..... 71

CAMP, Amzi L.—The Catskill National Bank..... 327

CHEEVER, John D.—William M. Polk and another..... 810

CRIER, John—W. Briggs and another..... 83

CATES, Anna A. and Henry S.—W. and T. Morton..... 479

CAMERON, Duncan E.—Sherry Cottage Company, (Limited)..... 231

CAMPION, Patrick—S. Louis and another. 254

CONDON, Thomas G.—C. A. Carey..... 231

DISBROW, Josephine F. and Charles H.—J. Howle..... 579

DELLENBOUGH, Belle—Elise Miles..... 45

DE CAMP, Edwin J.—J. Murray and another..... 136

EHLERS, Oscar—the Mayor, &c..... 88

EDGECOMB STABLE—J. F. Cammans.. 102

ENRIGHT, Jeremiah and Margaret—F. C. Goffe..... 96

FRANKEL, Meyer—The H. B. Claflin Company..... 238

FULLER, Louis C., the Lloyds of New York, R. Satterlee & Co., as attorneys, &c.—Riverside Bank..... 1,784

GOODSTEIN, Henry—H. A. Caeser and others..... 518

GOLDBERG, Moses, Meyer, and Michael —A. I. Weinstein..... 273

HIRSH, Charles L.—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company..... 145

HIRSCH, Simon, and Otto Kaufmann—E. Oelbermann and another..... 1,214

HOFFMIRE, John E. and John D.—B. French..... 1,408

HERLEHY, Richard S., and others—R. H. and A. D. F. Wright..... 85

HEIMS, John E.—H. Wellbrock and others 108

HICKS, Henry C.—J. M. Biggert, costs.. 67

HOLDERNESS, Mary E.—Hy Eggers and another..... 214

ISAACS, Mary and Solomon—H. Dohrmann 42

JAPHE, William E. and Charles—N. Whitman and others..... 733

KREMER, Hillel—A. Latner..... 288

LAWRENCE, Thomas, and Homer J. Stone—R. B. Poucher and another..... 75

LEVINS, William J.—A. P. Dienst and another..... 90

LISSNER, Morris—G. Meier and another. 321

LEYRER, Letitia J.—S. S. Patterson and another..... 133

LANDESMAN, William—D. Simon and another..... 144

LOSI, Eugene, and Antonio Cella—Minnie Sauer..... 49

LINDSEY, Edward D.—J. T. Hall and others..... 108

LUTZ, William F., Jr.—J. Kissinger..... 309

MEAD, N. Leon—Florian Rohe and another..... 88

MARIE, Leon, and Richard G. Platt—P. B. Pugh and others..... 1,441

MINTZ, Louis—J. Odenheimer and another..... 169

MORRIS, Frank G.—M. Straus..... 85

McINERNEY, Patrick J.—J. T. Williams. 198

McKIM, Clarence—I. Stern and others.... 471

SAME—George M. Wright, as assignee.. 846

McCLEW, Mary—Nellie Murphy..... 95

MITTNACHT, Jacob A.—P. Schuhmann... 694

MARSHALL, Milton—H. W. Gordon..... 162

NORRIS, William K.—The Fowler Cycle Manufacturing Company..... 26

NICHOLS, Edwin—J. M. Biggert, costs.. 66

OTIS, Elita P.—H. Butler..... 204

PENNY, Phebe—F. C. Coffe..... 84

PIEPER, Henry—H. Inman and another. 85

PISKO, Emanuel—Morris Pollatschek... 1,500

PRICE, Walter S.—S. L. Malcom and another..... 9,699

QUENNARD, George H.—E. P. Hatch.... 155

ROSENFELD, Louis—M. Radt, costs..... 103

RANDEL, William F.—J. Magdalinski... 1,219

SAME—Same..... 1,079

ROSENSTOCK, Bernard, and H. Markus —T. Kenneally, costs..... 27

ROSEN Kewe—M. Goldsmith..... 376

SIDEBOTHAM, Arthur F.—J. H. Tuttle.. 80

SINGER, Jasper H.—L. Bauer..... 94

STAHL, Henry A.—Aaron Adams and another..... 256

SPRENGEL, Louis—J. E. Nichols and others..... 175

SAME—Same..... 322

SIMON, Edward—William Graf..... 174

SIEBLIST, Hugo—J. Gottschalk..... 263

SEEBECK, George—J. Josephson and others..... 223

SAHLEIN, Maurice D.—Sophie Weil and another, administrators, &c., costs..... 88

SMITH'S FARM DAIRY COMPANY—J. Cronin, costs..... 68

SCHERFF, Philip—Metropolitan Register Company..... 199

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—J. Hunter..... 892

THE JAMESTOWN LUMBER AND MANtel Company—J. Murray and another.... 1,037

TITSINK, Alfred G.—E. Titsink, costs.... 600

THE COLORADO COAL AND IRON COMPANY—William A. Copp..... 880

THE GEORGE BRUNSSEN COMPANY—J. F. Wilts..... 203

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDson River Railroad Company—Rosa Felice and another, administrators, &c..... 82

TALLMAN, Darius—The Mason Stable Company, Limited..... 22

TURNER, George W., as receiver, &c.—The American Type Founders' Company. 107

VAN ORDEN, Howard E.—Marie L. Hall and another, as committee, &c., deficiency..... 606

SAME—same, two judgments, deficiency.. 552

SAME—same..... 277

WILLIAMS, Mathilda—Cabinet Works and Parquette Flooring Company..... 50

WILLIAMS, Herbert G.—J. E. Nichols and others..... 209

WEISS, Herman—Samuel Schwartz..... 194

WALSH, James F.—C. H. Hinck..... 138

The following judgments have been entered against the city: H. Cordts, $88.03; Louis F. W. Seifert, $178.89; John Luhrs, $113.75; W. Lafrentz, $83.14; Joseph Fallert Brewing Company, Limited, $147.14; J. W. Buttner, $120.88; Ferdinand Munch Brewing Company, $170.69; A. Kahn, $47.56; G. Schnepper, $22.13; D. Hecht, $129.90; F. J. Stienbugler, $70.49; Frederick J. Butenschon, $166.20; P. Lavaglio, $57.51; J. Butler, $55.86; A. Orlando, $59.73; C. Freeman, $91.82

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY

Brooklyn's Acting Internal Revenue Collectorship Was Claimed by Two of the Employes.

TELEPHONED TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. McKinny Declined to Surrender the Office and $1,700,000 in Stamps in the Safe Without Orders from the Capital.

Alexander McKinny, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District in Brooklyn, and William N. Rome, the Senior Deputy Collector, are at sword points. This situation reached a climax yesterday, when Mr. Rome, who has been Deputy for nineteen years, made an attempt to seize the Collectorship, and was sat down upon by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle and the incoming Secretary, Mr. Gage of Illinois.

At noon yesterday, having failed of confirmation, Mr. Kelly's term as Collector expired. This was anticipated the preceding night by Secretary Carlisle, who caused the following message to be sent to Mr. McKinny apprising him of his appointment as Acting Collector:

Alexander McKinny, Deputy Collector:

Under the authority provided by the third paragraph Section 3,149, Revised Statutes, the honorable Secretary of the Treasury has designated you as Acting Collector on account of Collector Kelly failing of confirmation; effective morning of the 4th inst.

W. S. FORMAN, Commissioner.

When Mr. McKinny received the message yesterday, he went out to dinner with his congratulating friends. In the meantime Mr. Rome had been active. Considering that, as Senior Deputy, and acting under authority of Section 3,149 Revised Statutes providing for the filling of vacancies, he was Mr. Kelly's natural successor, he sent a letter to that effect to Mr. Gage, saying that he awaited his instructions. A similar letter was sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. McKinny returned to his office shortly after 1 o'clock and found Mr. Rome in apparent possession with his feet on the desk. Several others were in the room in expectant attitudes.

"Hello," exclaimed Mr. McKinny. "What's the matter?"

Senior Deputy Rome straightened up with an air of business. "Oh, I'm just going to give you a little fight, Alec," said Mr. Rome.

"Oh, you are?"

"Just in a friendly way, my boy," said Mr. Rome, who then proceeded to lay claim to the place under his construction of the provisions of law and seniority.

"Of course, you won't oppose me," continued Mr. Rome. "You know I want the Collectorship, and I stand a much better chance of appointment as Acting Collector."

"We'll see about this," broke in the Acting Collector, angrily. "I'll have you understand that I have been appointed regularly by Mr. Carlisle, and as I have the key to the safe, and am in custody of $1,700,000 in stamps, I propose to hold this office until I am relieved by orders from Washington."

A spirited controversy followed, with the result that Mr. Rome retired, with the prediction that Mr. Gage would set him right in the morning.

Mr. McKinny immediately telegraphed the facts of the situation to Washington, and about 3 o'clock he was called up on the telephone by Mr. Carlisle from the Treasury Department. Mr. Gage was also at the other end of the wire. According to Mr. McKinny, Mr. Carlisle said that his appointment was regular.

"Under no circumstances give up possession of the office," Mr. Carlisle is reported to have said, and Mr. Gage wishes me to inform you that your appointment holds good."

Mr. McKinny hung up the receiver, flushed, but triumphant.

GOOD HORSES AT BARGAINS

Only Average Amounts Paid at Yesterday's Sale at Madison Square Garden.

TOMMY BROWN'S PRICE $1,250.

The Amount of the Sales for the Second Day Was $13,890—Horsemen Think the Prices Were Only Average—Some of the Trotters Sold.

Average prices were the rule of the second day of W. B. Fasig & Co.'s annual Spring sale of trotters at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening. The horses sold, while not phenomenal in their records or exceedingly promising for the future, were above the ordinary in every respect. The horses sold were from the stock farms of M. L. Hare of Indianapolis and G. O. Holcomb of Troy, Penn. Eighty-three horses were disposed of, and, as is usually the case in this list, a number of good horses were bought at decided bargains.

This was especially noticeable in the case of Tommy Brown, the bay gelding consigned by M. L. Hare. Tommy Brown has a mark of 2:10¾; trial, 2:06¼. He is rising seven years old, and sold for $1,250. Old horsemen and experts said he should have brought several times as much, but it was a case of one of a number of good things offered, and a sharp horseman picked it up. The amount of the sales was $13,890.

Two matched teams only were sold, and these brought only fair prices. The following is a list of horses that brought $250 or more:

A. G. S., g. g., 6 years, Den Ledyard—Startle; Samuel Wallen, Amsterdam. $270
Hinderetta, b. m., 4 years, Hinder Wilkes—Winsome; J. A. Brown, Mattituck, L. I. 250
Tommy Brown, b. g., 7 years, Tom Scott—Twilight; E. H. Demerest, New York 1,250
L. T. Michener, b. h., 8 years, Gambetta Wilkes—Cherala; L. T. Michener, Norwalk, Conn. 385
Cambriona, b. m., 5 years, Hambrino —Cambria; W. P. Thompson, Goshen 300
J. R. P., b. g., 7 years, Tom Scott—Coronet; F. W. Hurd, Fremont. 375
Rastrick, b. g., 7 years, Numero—Topsy; Albert Hicks, Providence, R. I. 350
Certitude, b. g., 4 years, Greystone—Celesta; E. C. Walker, New York. 280
Velveena, b. f., 4 years, Hambrino—Cambria; W. P. Thompson, Velveena, N. Y. 260
Nada, br. m., 5 years, Optimist—Thornette; F. W Hurd, Fremont, N. Y. 250
Dolly Blackwood, blk. m., 7 years, Blackwood—Dolly; J. J. Meagher, New York. 250
Lady Elwood, br. f., 4 years, Greystone—Juno; J. J. Collins, New London, Conn. 250
Martha Morris, blk. f., 4 years, Baron Wilkes—Vivette; F. R. Bain, Poughkeepsie.
Georgia Evans, blk. m., 6 years, Gambetta Wilkes—Julia C.; Philip Collins, New York.
General Fullerton, b. g., 6 years, Young Fullerton—Monogram; John Doyle, New York.
Baroda, b. m., 5 years, Baron Wilkes —Effie; John Ryan, Brooklyn. 525

MATCHED PAIRS.

Aurilla and Violet Wilkes, bay mares; Aurilla, 8 years old, Adjuster—Silverheels; Violet Wilkes, 10 years old, Brown Wilkes; W. H. Snyder, New York 525
William and Mark, brown geldings, 6 and 5 years old, Emeral—Julia; J. H. Ostrander, Troy, N. Y. 500

This afternoon the horses to be offered are fully up to the standard of those of the past two days. The managers look for a crowded house to-night, when Star Pointer is on the block. Aside from his record, it has been rumored that there will be sharp competition between a Kentucky horseman and another from Connecticut.

THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

Important Changes Made in the Winter Book.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4.—The final qualifications for the Kentucky Derby made a decided change to-day in the Winter book.

Ornament, the Derby favorite, was cut down half a point, and the odds now offered against him are 2½ to 1. Typhoon II. and Dr. Catlett have been reduced from 5 to 4 to 1. Clifford, Jr., which was 300 to 1 Feb. 5, has been cut to 50. Cavalero has been cut from 100 to 1 to 30. Arlington, Lord Zeni, and Moncreith are 15 to 1 each, for the reason that no one except McGilgan himself knows which will start. Carnero's price is now 10 to 1.

The full odds follow: Ornament, 2½; Typhoon II., 4; Dr. Catlett, 4; Meadowthorp, 10; Carnero, 10; Buckvidere, 15; Dr. Sheppard, 15; Fleischman, 15; Arlington, 15; Lord Zeni, 15; Moncreith, 15; Wabasso, 20; Greenjacket, 20; Valesco, 25; Ben Brown, 25; Waddalo, 25; Goshen, 25; Cavalero, 30; Dominican, 40; Hamburg, 50; Clifford, Jr., 50; Panmire, 50; Uncle Joe, 100.

FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK.

Its Relations to the Projected Scheme of City Improvements.

Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, has been credited with the statement that the Directors of the Fleetwood Driving Park had decided to give over contesting the cutting up of the park into building lots, and the extending of city streets through its boundaries.

None of the officers of the association who were seen yesterday admitted that there had been any contest on their part, Capt. C. H. McDonald, who is active in the promotion of racing interests at Fleetwood, and who holds the position of Vice President, said last evening:

"We do not anticipate that there will be any interference with our plans for the meetings this year. The association has held a lease from year to year, contingent upon the possibility of improvements. In case we should have to give up Fleetwood there is nothing to prevent our trotting off our stakes in some other place, and we could either go over to Guttenberg or to the Parkway, in Brooklyn."

Newbold Morris, the Vice President of the Plaza Bank, is the owner of the land on which Fleetwood Park lies, and he said: "I know nothing about the reported improvement. Some time ago the association arranged its lease with me for the park, and that is all that I can tell you."

Yachts Being Made Ready.

The steam yacht Reva, New York Yacht Club, George L. Ronalds, is at Morris Heights, to be hauled out for general overhauling.

The steam yacht Wachusset, Larchmont Yacht Club, F. T. Holder, is hauled out at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, receiving a new bow and stern, also new spars and rigging, and a new bridge.

The high-speed steam launch Levanter, owned by Alfred Marshall, Larchmont Yacht Club, will be fitted with a new Seabury patent safety water-tube boiler of the latest design. The Levanter was frequently used by the Larchmont Regatta Committee, as she is the fastest boat of her size in these waters.

Cavalry Drill and Games.

At the Central Park Riding Academy last evening the First Signal Corps gave its cavalry drill and games. About fifty troopers turned out under command of Capt. Homer W. Hedge. He put his men through the regular cavalry drill, and afterward they gave exhibitions of horsemanship, tent-pegging, &c. At the conclusion of the drill thirty medals for horsemanship were presented to various troopers.

Crescents Lose at Hockey.

The hockey team of the St. Nicholas Skating Club defeated the team of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 10 to 1. The game was one of a series for the Amateur Hockey League championship, and the team play was good, although the Brooklynites were clearly outmatched.

COMING EVENTS.

The first of the half-hour noonday services for business men will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, at noon today. The Rev. Henry Lubeck will deliver the address.

At the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, this evening there will be a lecture on "Has the Human Mind Supernormal Powers of Foresight?" by B. F. Underwood of Chicago, Ill.

The third of a series of prize debates by the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be given to-morrow evening at the vestry rooms of Temple Ahawath Chesed, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

John Lloyd Thomas will deliver the first of a series of lectures on "This Great City," at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, this evening.

"Woman as a Factor in Municipal Government" will be the subject of an address to be delivered by Senator Guy at the regular meeting of the League for Political Education, at 23 West Forty-fourth Street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

In connection with the private meeting of the Manuscript Society this evening at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, a reception will be given by the society to Anton Seidl, as a mark of courtesy on his forthcoming departure to London.

BICYCLES.

Not **10,000 Cycles $5** Each

But we guarantee largest stock in city, and lowest prices. YES, we have some job lots, all new, $16.50, $19.50, $29, $39, and $59. 4,000 cycles select from; 30 different makes. **Park Row Bicycle Co.** Agents Wanted. Entire Basement, Brooks Bldg., 23 Park Row.

Brooklyn Cycle Show.

Under the auspices of the Cycle Board of Trade of Long Island.

Armory Building, Flatbush Av. & Hanson Place. MARCH 6TH to 13TH. Admission, 25 cents.

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Other tours to Europe, Mexico, Florida, Nassau, &c.

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WASHINGTON

3 days' trip, 1st Class. All expenses included,

$14.50.

Next party leaves New York March 17.

For BERMUDA next.

Departure from New York March 30. For tickets and particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, New York. Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Washington St.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Scotch woman as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; good city reference. A. D., 252 West 30th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid and assist with washing in private family; city reference. Call, Friday, 236 West 16th St., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl as chambermaid, waitress, or light houseworker. 419 West 50th St., store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Best city reference. 300½ West 28th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl; good reference. G. M., 530 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking; four years' city reference; city or country. 230 West 17th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; private family; good reference. M. C., Box 650 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress; city or country; reliable reference. 211 East 28th St.

COOK.—Young; by day or week; help at any work; references. 71 West 48th St., second bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Lady as companion, or would assume care of child or young miss; best references given and required. A. E. C., 25 West 99th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker takes work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By recommended, experienced German governess; purest German; elementary French, English school branches; desires resident or visiting engagement. German, 201 East 14th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By an educated English woman as housekeeper or companion; three years' reference from previous employer. E. A., 82 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as competent laundress; assist chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; city or country; best reference. 136 West 19th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference. 302 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress; good city references. 307 East 45th St.

Nurses

INFANT'S NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent person as infant's nurse and seamstress; first-class city reference. 309 East 101st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; experienced plain hand sewer and repairing dresses; refined families. Seamstress, 434 West 23d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; competent waitress and chambermaid. Call, Friday and Saturday, at present employer's, 125 West 80th St.

Miscellaneous.

KINDERGARTENER.—By experienced kindergartener, understanding Physical care of children, in private family; best of references. Kindergartener, 249 East 13th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, steady French butler in private family; moderate wages; first-class city reference. V. De Monde, 207 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—Very competent in every respect; personal city reference; five years in last place; wages, $50. Butler, 113 East 45th St.

BUTLER.—By single man speaking French and English; seven years' city references. Butler, 917 7th Av., corner 58th St., Camacho's bell.

BUTLER.—Singlehanded; age, 28; English. A. S., care Jones, 450 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—English; married; age 37; strictly temperate; thoroughly competent; furnish highest personal and written references; good city driver. C. E., 645 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—By colored single man as coachman; first-class city reference. J., 67 West 118th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; best city references; country preferred. W. T., 103 East 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; best reference; city or country. J. W., 2 East 70th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, &c.—By young man, speaking English and French, as second man or general housework in small family. L. A., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Englishman, who understands his duties. H. F., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEER.—First-class; Corliss and high speed engines, electric lights, and hydraulic pumps and elevators; twenty years' experience; reference. William Joyce, 669 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Young lady to canvass among dressmakers and other lines of trade for a leading publication. Address Daily, Box 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—Man and wife as butler and cook in a bachelor's apartment; must have first-class personal references. E. H., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WANTED—A gentleman of industry and capacity to secure advertisements for a New York daily newspaper. Address DAILY, Box 101 Times Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

An Ideal Winter Resort Is at Your Doors.

THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.

The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.

MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.

T. F. SILLECK, LESSEE. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

The Laurel House OF Lakewood, New Jersey, David B. Plumer, Manager.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly facing the ocean. Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, &c., &c. Send for illustrated booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Through Pullman Buffet train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. daily at 1:50 P. M., via Penna. R. R.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ocean front. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Service first-class and modern in every detail. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop'r.

BOARDERS WANTED.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; parlor dining-room; references.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 6, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Cherokee; at 3 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara; at 1 PM for Leeward and Windward Islands, per steamship Talisman, via St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Barbados, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Talisman";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10 AM for Haiti, St. Domingo, and Puerto Rico, per steamship Ville de St. Nazaire, (letters for Martinique and Guadeloupe must be directed per Ville de St. Nazaire;) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao per steamship Caracas; at 11 AM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Senior.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March §13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March §22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March §27 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster. Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Tu., Mch. 9,	10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30,	10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 16,	10 AM	Trave, Tu., April 6,	10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 23,	10 AM	Havel, Tu., April 13,	10 AM

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra, March 6,	10 AM	Ems, April 10,	10 AM
Fulda, March 13,	10 AM	Werra, April 17,	10 AM
Kaiser, Mch. 27,	10 AM	Fulda, April 24,	10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE.
from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25,	7 AM	Columbia,	May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8,	10 AM	F. Bismarck, M'y 27,	10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29,	10 AM	Normannia, June 3,	10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. Phoenicia, Mch. 6, 7.30 AM. Persia, March 13, M. First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS	March 10	NEW YORK	March 31
PARIS	March 17	PARIS	April 7
ST. PAUL	March 24	ST. PAUL	April 14

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.

Friesland, Mch. 10, noon		Westernl'd, Mar. 24, noon	
K'ns't'n, Mar. 17,	3:30 PM	Southwark, Mar. 31,	4 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, March 6,	7 AM	Campania, Mch. 27,	1 PM
Auranis, March 13,	M	Umbria, Apl 3,	6:30 AM
Etruria, Mh. 20,	6:30 AM	Lucania, April 10,	11 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Mar. 10,	Noon	Majestic, April 7,	Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17,	Noon	Germanic, Apr. 14,	Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24,	Noon	Teutonic, Apr. 21,	noon
Britannic, Mar. 31,	Noon	Britannic, April 28,	noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, March 6, 10 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM..Saturday, Mch. 13, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON.—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MOBILE.....March 6
For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents. Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,
the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the
Atlas Line
offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 6, 5 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe...Sat., March 13, 8 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu.April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu May 1, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 19, June 21, Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 10, July 12, Sept. 13
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, March 8. WARRIMOO, April 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P.M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack....Friday, Mar. 5
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, Mar. 6
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Mar. 9
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Friday, Mar. 12
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buff

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

It Does Honor to the New President and also to His Predecessor.

LETTER TO MR. M'KINLEY.

The Importance of Financial Legislation Urged—A Banquet Declined by Mr. Cleveland—Resolutions on the Arbitration Treaty and Speeches by Mr. Hewitt and Others.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the regular order of business was interrupted in recognition of President Cleveland's Administration and his public services.

There was an unusually large attendance of representative members of the Chamber. President Alexander E. Orr called the meeting to order, and, securing consent to a departure from routine, made this address:

Honor to Mr. Cleveland.

"Gentlemen, at the hour of noon to-day an esteemed honorary member of this Chamber, who has been twice designated by the majority vote of the people to wear the blue ribbon of native American citizenship, transferred that insignia of honorable position to an illustrious and trusted successor, without spot or blemish upon its fair surface, and, after an aggregate service of eight years as the President of these United States, retired from his high office with a conscience void of offense toward all men and worthy of receiving from the highest tribunal in the land—the great jury of his fellow-countrymen—a unanimous verdict of 'Well done.'

"There is no political significance whatever in these words and none is intended, my only wish being to bring prominently to your attention the inestimable service President Cleveland rendered to the commercial interests of the whole country by his courageous and unflinching attitude of opposition to every measure that reflected upon the credit or tended to compromise the financial honor of this Nation.

"It is as household words with us all how Mr. Cleveland, in the face of continuous and bitter hostility, faithfully and persistently fulfilled, not only the spirit, but the very letter, of his pre-election assurances as to what he would aim to do in maintaining a sound-money standard in case he was called to the Presidential office, and I believe that I am not overestimating the dominant opinion of our members when I state that his firm and unshaken antagonism to the many silver heresies which were forced to the front during his Administration is mainly due the fact that our money continues equal to that of the great commercial countries of the globe, and that gold, and not a debased and debasing currency, remains our standard of value to-day.

"It was the expectation of the Executive Committee to have had the pleasure of recommending to this meeting that the Chamber of Commerce tender to Mr. Cleveland the compliment of a banquet, at which our appreciation, our obligations, and our thanks might be the more fully and publicly expressed, but the great modesty of our intended guest, as set forth in the correspondence which I shall now read, will prove, I am sure, a great disappointment to us all:

The Invitation.

New York, Feb. 9, 1897.

To the President, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Mr. President: It is the earnest wish of very many members of the Chamber of Commerce to demonstrate its high appreciation of the benefits conferred upon the commercial interests of this country, both at home and abroad, by the honorable and uncompromisingly honest financial policy you advocated and insured throughout your entire Administration.

It is the intention of the Executive Committee, provided the same meets with your approval, to propose to the Chamber, at its next meeting on the 4th proximo, that you be officially invited to meet our members at a banquet, to be held at such date as you may elect, so that opportunity may be given to publicly recognize your valuable financial services and to express our gratitude and thanks.

I have been requested by the committee to ascertain informally your wishes, with the understanding that they will be strictly observed. It has been stated to me that it is your intention to take a trip South immediately after the inauguration of your successor, with a possible absence of a month or six weeks. If that is the case, and more convenient to you, it would be equally agreeable to us to have the banquet after your return.

Awaiting your reply, and with assurances of sincere regard and respect, believe me,

Most cordially yours,

A. E. ORR, President.

Mr. Cleveland's Reply.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1897.

My Dear Mr. Orr—I have just received your letter of yesterday. In reply, I desire, first of all, to express my supreme gratification that the members of the Chamber of Commerce desire to tender, in such a marked manner, their appreciation of my official course. The mere fact of their entertaining such a suggestion constitutes a most valued reward for faithful endeavor to perform official duty.

I hope you will, however, permit me to say in entire frankness and sincerity that the assurance of the approbation of my good friends of the Chamber of Commerce affords me as complete satisfaction and comfort as any other demonstration of it could do. Besides, all that I have done or attempted to do, in the direction of the general welfare, deserves no special manifestation of approval such as you suggest, since all this is within the scope of the service I owe my fellow-countrymen who have trusted me. These considerations lead me to the suggestion that I would be better pleased if the projects you outline were relinquished.

With assurances of grateful appreciation, I am, yours sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Telegrams to Washington.

President Orr's address was at many points heartily cheered, and Mr. Cleveland's letter evoked many cordial manifestations. At Mr. Orr's suggestion, the following telegrams to the outgoing and incoming Presidents were sent to Washington:

I.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1897.

To Ex-President Cleveland, Washington:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in convention now assembled, sends you its congratulations and thanks for having so faithfully and successfully maintained the financial honor and credit of the United States, throughout your entire Administration, to the lasting benefit of the commercial interests of the whole country.

A. E. ORR, President.

II.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1897.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York tenders its cordial greetings upon this auspicious occasion, and in the fullness of its confidence and hopefulness wishes you a cheering godspeed.

A. E. ORR, President.

Letter to Mr. McKinley.

John Harsen Rhoades, for the committee appointed to confer with the new Administration and urge the consideration at the special session of Congress of the currency question, read the following letter addressed to the President-elect:

"Sir: The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to attend the meeting of the monetary conference held at Indianapolis on Jan. 12, made their report at a regular meeting of the Chamber held in this city on Feb. 4, 1897. At that meeting it was unanimously resolved that the same committee be reappointed, to place themselves in communication with the President-elect for the purpose of urging upon him, in calling an extra session of Congress, the importance of it being stated in said call that it is not only for revising the tariff, but also to appoint a commission to revise our currency and banking laws.

"This step is based on the belief that legislation will be confined to such a subject, or subjects, as may be embraced in the proclamation, as the cause for calling Congress into extra session.

"We think we reflect the conviction which obtains with many who attended the Sound Money Convention at Indianapolis that laws which would provide for a more even distribution of currency would disarm the arguments which have driven many Western and Southern voters into the free-silver camp, and it is, therefore, deemed of the utmost importance that the financial question be considered in the extra session. If no steps be taken to revise our banking and currency laws until Congress meets in regular session, we fear that nothing will be accomplished in time to deplete the ranks of the free-silver party of such voters who have no real interest in silver and no special love for it, excepting that, in their minds, it would remedy the scarcity of circulating medium from which their section suffers, and we will stand in danger of the lower house of the Fifty-sixth Congress containing a majority of free-silver members.

The Need for Speedy Relief.

In the pursuance of our duty we desire to again call your attention to the serious condition of the mercantile and industrial interests of the country and the need for speedy relief. This committee believes that while lack of revenue has done much to impair the credit of the Government, the evils existing have a deeper root than this, and that the long and continued effort to force silver legislation, the constant and persistent attacks on capital and corporations all over the country, the apparent desire in many sections to restrain the collection of debts, and the existence of badly regulated currency and banking laws have all done their full share in bringing on the existing condition of mercantile depression.

Until capital is reassured and the nations trading with us are fully satisfied by actual demonstration that the Government not only is willing, but determined, to maintain a gold standard and properly reform its methods of finance, we cannot have permanent prosperity. The process of liquidation in the country is about complete. Forced economy has reduced the expenditures of the people and "squeezed the water" out of speculative enterprises. The shelves of the merchants are carrying reduced stock. The cost of living has decreased, and we stand ready to enter upon a period of marked prosperity; thus the entire country waits upon the action of the Government, pleading that with sufficient revenue we shall also have a sound monetary system. The prosperity to follow will quiet the disaffected and disarm the repudiationists.

Danger of Delay Great.

With it the anxieties of the leaders of the Republican Party will be immediately removed, and let it not be forgotten that this party owes much of its success in the late election to the patriotic vote of those who had formerly been its opponents. These men who so voted look with confidence to the incoming Administration for the prompt readjustment of our currency system, through which, alone, they, with thousands of Republicans all over the country, believe that confidence can be restored and permanent prosperity follow.

For this reason, and many others of equal importance, we respectfully urge upon you that the monetary question shall receive the serious attention of Congress at the coming extra session, which the people of the country have been led to believe will be called by you after your inauguration.

In our judgment, the need of such legislation is imperative—the danger of delay increasingly great.

We have the honor to remain, yours most respectfully, John Harsen Rhoades, William E. Dodge, Charles S. Fairchild, George Foster Peabody, A. Swan Brown, Isidor Straus, committee.

The committee's letter was applauded and accepted as a report.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Prompt Ratification by the Senate Urged—Speeches by Mr. Dodge and Mr. Hewitt.

William E. Dodge offered these resolutions on the arbitration treaty with Great Britain:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York urge upon the Senate of the United States, convened in extra session, the early ratification of the arbitration treaty, as signed by the representatives of the United States and Great Britain.

The members of the Chamber, although earnestly hoping for such before the close of the present Congress, have refrained from an earlier expression of their views, recognizing that the Senate should have full time for discussion and consideration of a matter so vitally and hopefully affecting the future interests and prosperity of this country.

Now that full time has elapsed for such consideration and for the expression of an almost universal public opinion from all sections of the United States in favor of the treaty, they feel that with full courtesy and respect for the Senate they can ask for early action.

Resolved, That the advancing civilization of the world and all the business interests of this country make it wise to avail ourselves of this great opportunity to try the experiment of the substitution of law in place of war between two countries, who are alike in language and tradition, and who have the same methods of legal procedure, the same rules of evidence, the same legal authorities, and the same respect for legal decisions.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five members of the Chamber who shall have special care of this matter and be authorized to act with other bodies appointed for the same purpose.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Clerk of the Senate for presentation to that body.

Mr. Dodge's Address.

Speaking to the resolutions, Mr. Dodge quoted from the statement made by the General Arbitration Committee: "From Washington's Administration down to this day, arbitration has uniformly been a prominent feature. Acting upon the conviction that justice is best secured by judicial efforts, our Government has always stood among the nations as the great champion of law, and the pending treaty is in a very definite sense the result of our initiative."

Sketching the course of arbitration endeavor since 1890 and the pending treaty, Mr. Dodge said:

"I do not think that since the time of the firing upon Fort Sumter there has been a more universal feeling in favor of any project brought before the Nation. Legislature after Legislature has passed joint resolutions, bodies of all kinds and descriptions, societies, churches, colleges and universities, and individuals, have poured in their letters and requests to the Senate, and the matter has been thoroughly brought before the people of this country.

"The treaty itself, thoughtfully prepared, every word carefully weighed, every interest and every country protected with the most zealous care, so that all over Europe it has been looked upon as a triumph of American diplomacy, has stood before the world as a new departure in civilization and as a happy augury of better times to come. It has not attempted to cover all points, but it has carefully and thoughtfully covered most points.

"There has been a sort of suggestion that the Monroe doctrine was not carefully protected. A doctrine is something that cannot be arbitrated. We cannot arbitrate that any more than we could the balance of power in Europe. Everything that is needed has been brought concisely into that treaty, and I believe that the country wants to have it ratified and our place taken in the van of the history of the world."

Advocated by Mr. Hewitt.

Abram S. Hewitt, in seconding Mr. Dodge's resolutions, said:

"I observe that in the speech of Lord Salisbury, at a dinner in London yesterday, he stated that it seemed as if the organized power of Governments was growing weaker and the force of public opinion throughout the civilized world was growing stronger. That was a very remarkable summing up of the experience of the world for 2,000 years since Christ preached the gospel of love and peace. It is the first time that the Prime Minister of any country in the world has deliberately expressed the fact which we all recognize, that public opinion rules the world. [Applause.]

"There seems to be only one isolated spot in the civilized world where public opinion finds it difficult to penetrate. Whether that is due to the peculiar constitution of the Senate of the United States or its failure to keep up with the progress of the times I do not know, but even the densest intelligence will ultimately yield to the force of public appeals and public opinions. Mr. Dodge has, I think, not over-stated the case when he says that the vast preponderance of public opinion in this country and in England is in favor of the ratification of this treaty. Do not make the mistake, however, of supposing that it is not the duty of the Senate very carefully to consider treaties which are submitted to it for consideration and approval. The men who formed the Constitution of the United States intended that there should be just such a barrier and just such a breakwater to any temporary flood of popular opinion which might override either precedent, tradition, or the rules of right.

"The Senate has very properly taken time to consider this treaty, and it seemed to me a little unreasonable to expect that in the short time which they have had for its consideration and the volume of business connected with the close of a Congress in which the appropriations for another year have to be made that the Senate should take final action upon this important matter. But now comes a partially reconstructed Senate and a new Administration, and it is not unreasonable that this chamber, which represents the twin sisters of Peace and Commerce, should appeal to the new Administration and to the new Senate to give speedy effect to the conclusions of the wisest and best men of this generation.

No Time Should Be Lost.

"This treaty is the fruit, as Mr. Dodge has said, of the most careful consideration, and, while doubtless it may be open to amendments, and if so open, while it should be amended by the Senate, yet no time should be lost in putting it in a shape where it may receive its final consideration from the Government of Great Britain.

"I think the Administration which has come into power within the last half hour is to be congratulated that its first important act may be, ought to be, and probably will be, the conclusion of a great treaty between two of the most enlightened, and certainly the two richest, nations of the world, which shall look to the accomplishing for these two nations what the Constitution of the United States has achieved for the forty-four nations who are living together in peace and comity upon this continent. [Applause.]

"The whole theory of the treaty is but the final evolution of the principle under which the colonies were formed into States and the States into one Government. The whole treaty is but the conclusion of those sublime doctrines which are found in the Sermon on the Mount, preached 2,000 years ago, and if, as some diplomats whom I know and whom I respect most highly, contend that there is no matter of dispute which could not as well be settled by diplomacy as by arbitration, I should like to call the attention of the people, however able, however entitled to the confidence of the people of this country, to the consideration that not only the whole progress of religious thought and of civilization has tended to the substitution of peaceful settlement for the rude implements of war—I should like to call their attention to the progress of modern industry which has so developed the instruments of destruction, the engines of warfare, that even if no higher considerations were to lead us to desire the substitute peaceful for warlike methods, the horrible waste and destruction, not merely of human life, but of wealth and of all that makes civilization desirable, compels the adoption of this new method of bringing international contention to a conclusion.

What Is Being Spent Now.

"We are spending in this country at least one hundred millions of dollars at the present time upon guns and ships and fortifications and instruments of warfare. And for what purpose? Not for the purpose of making war, but as the insurance against war. The standing armies of Europe and what is known as the concert of Europe, costing, probably, one-third of the productive power of the whole of that continent for their maintenance—those are not maintained for the purpose of making war. On the contrary, when little Greece has thrown the firebrand into the European caldron, what do you see? The six great nations putting forth every effort and straining every nerve to prevent the contingency which may result in an outbreak of desolation and destruction.

"It is time that diplomatists should recognize that new agencies and new influences have entered into the conduct of the business of this world, and we, standing here in the presence of a ceremonial which has never been, and never could be witnessed in any other country—one change of administration from one party to another, seventy millions of people who have had differences of opinion, who have had bitter partisan feelings, all laying down their differences and their prejudices upon the common altar of patriotism—in the presence of this spectacle, is it too much to expect that this spirit of forbearance, of charity, of the largest self-interest, of the noblest spirit of sacrifice, may be extended beyond the bounds of the American Continent and take in not only Europe, but the whole world, within the circuit of its abounding charity?" [Applause.]

Mr. Rhoades spoke briefly in support of the resolutions. F. C. Moore attempted to have the resolutions amended by substituting "considered" for "ratified," but he was called to order, and Mr. Dodge's resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote.

The New Charter.

During the meeting, Mr. Smith, for the special Committee on Charter for Greater New York, presented this addendum to its report:

"On the 24th day of February they received from the commission a copy of their revised and completed report in the form in which it has been presented to the Legislature. The Chamber, some three years ago, unanimously adopted a resolution recommending a single head for the Police Department, and they now desire to confirm and adopt the dissent to the report made public by the Mayor and Commissioner Low regarding the provision for a bi-partisan Police Board and two municipal legislative bodies. They are also of the opinion that it is neither just nor wise for the Legislature to impose upon the population of 3,000,000 who will compose the consolidated city a charter for their government in the preparation of which they have had no part, and without opportunity to express approval or disapproval in regard to its provisions as finally drafted."

Resolutions offered by F. B. Thurber deprecating trust investigations were referred to the Executive Committee. A resolution by Erastus Wiman to amend the law restricting the capital of corporations engaged in canal transportation to $50,000 was adopted.

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WOLCOTT'S ERRAND DONE

The Envoy of the Bimetallists Returns from Europe Full of Hope for Silver.

RETICENT AS TO RESULTS.

The Colorado Senator's Brief and Formal Statement Concerning His Trip—Says Premature Newspaper Discussion Is to be Avoided.

Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, who sailed from New York Jan. 2 as the envoy of the Republican Senatorial Caucus Committee to the bimetallists of Europe, reached this port on his return voyage yesterday morning. His steamer, the Majestic of the White Star Line, was a day late, and so the Senator's hope of reaching Washington in time to witness the inauguration of Major McKinley was disappointed. But he hastened to the capital to attend the inauguration ball.

The Senator was busy with the customs officers and a number of trunks, his wife being an interested spectator of the handling of those trunks, when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES accosted him on the pier. He was looking in the very best of health, with bright eyes and ruddy cheeks. The trip abroad, he said, had greatly benefited his wife and himself.

Senator Wolcott was in too great a hurry to have time to discuss his mission to Europe at length. He was informed that President Cleveland had the day before approved the bill providing for an international monetary conference, and expressed his pleasure at learning that fact. He was enthusiastic over the prospect of such a conference and "s promises, and said he was thoroughly convinced that the cause of bimetallism had been hopefully advanced by his presence in the capitals of England, France, and Germany. He has not yet formulated any report of his work in those countries, and does not expect to apply himself to that duty for some days. He gave out for publication what he called a general statement, as follows:

"My visit has been a busy and thoroughly interesting one. My time has been wholly spent in London, Paris, and Berlin, excepting one day in Amsterdam. I am much encouraged by what I accomplished abroad, and am most hopeful for the future. An international agreement for the remonetization of silver is entirely feasible, and its accomplishment, in my opinion, rests largely with the United States, and is dependent upon the course we pursue.

"I must ask you to excuse me from talking more specifically at this time of my objects, because what we hope to accomplish might be seriously hindered by premature newspaper discussion."

Of Senator Wolcott's mission abroad little of tangible and positive fact has yet been learned. In England, according to cabled reports, he met the Marquis of Lansdowne, Arthur J. Balfour, William Court Gully, Herbert Asquith, and William H. Houldsworth, member of Parliament and bimetallist. Active bimetallists in Parliament said that the initiative for a new international monetary conference should be taken by the United States, and the conference held in Washington. The British Government, they said, would undoubtedly send representatives there.

In Berlin, if the cabled reports were true, Senator Wolcott met Dr. Arendt, Herr von Kardorff, and Count von Mirbach, German bimetallists. He also talked with Dr. Miguel, Prussian Minister of Finance; Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prince Hohenlohe, Imperial Chancellor. In one breath it was stated that the visit to these officials was merely one of courtesy, significant of nothing, and in the next it was announced that Prince Hohenlohe and Marschall von Bieberstein had advised Senator Wolcott that the condition of his obtaining the co-operation of Germany in calling an international conference was that he should first obtain the assent of England.

It was added that Dr. Miguel departed from the reserve of a Prussian Minister of Finance sufficiently to say to Senator Wolcott that he (Dr. Miguel) was sometimes inclined to the gold standard—as circumstances and National interests seemed to require. Questions for or against bimetallism could not be answered absolutely, as they involved political as well as economic considerations.

Of Senator Wolcott's visit to Paris no information came, except word by way of Berlin that he obtained the promise of the French Government to take part in an international monetary conference.

Baptists and Their Missions' Debt.

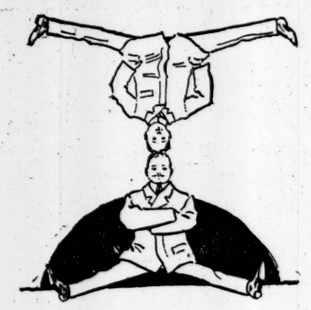
It was announced yesterday that a conference of prominent Baptists of this city and New Jersey, both clerical and lay, will be held at the residence of S. H. Plum, in Newark, March 16. The object of the conference is to adopt plans for the liquidation of the combined debt of $486,000 of the Baptist Foreign and Home Missions. Toward the payment of this sum, Mr. Rockefeller of this city has promised to contribute $250,000. It is reported that a number of other contributions from different States toward the $253,000 that remains to be collected will be announced after the Newark conference.

Pleads Guilty to Manslaughter.

Giuseppe Desario, who has been on trial since Monday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for shooting and killing Francisco Garruella, entered a plea yesterday of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The plea was entered soon after the prosecution had closed its case. Judge Giegerich sentenced Desario to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor. The killing of Garruella occurred in Michael Monfredi's saloon, at 305 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, after a game of cards, Dec. 6, 1896.

This Is the Season for Grip.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Registrar of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, says that this is the grip season, and that there are more cases in the city now than for any time during the past twelve months, though the conditions are not alarming, and the disease is no more prevalent than usual at this time of the year. "The trouble is," he says, "that as the warmer days are coming on people frequently leave off their wraps during the evening, when they should have them on."



The market holds much of doubtful merit, or no merit at all.

But we never have trash at any price, though prices just now are trash prices:—

$10 and $12 for suits that last Summer were $14 to $28; $8 and $10 for serge-lined overcoats; $12 and $15 for silk-lined—were $15 to $30.

Ready—Spring derbys and alpines.

Fashion makers each have but one shape—their own; all shapes here.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

BROKERS' COMMISSIONS.—In a suit by John Van Orden, to recover commissions as broker, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Bischoff, that a broker is entitled to his commissions when he has produced a party ready and able to comply with the principal's terms, as given to the broker, and the fact that the transaction is not concluded because of the principal's withdrawal does not affect the broker's right to payment. Where a broker sues for his commissions, alleging the successful termination of the transaction in which he was engaged, it is permissible for the court to conform the pleadings to proof that, while the party produced was ready to conclude the contract, the principal himself withdrew and so caused the failure of the transaction in which, in any event, the broker had performed his part, evidence to that effect having been received without objection.

***

LOSS OF WIFE'S EARNINGS.—In Edward Brown's suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company to recover damages for the loss of his wife's earnings because of the injuries she received through defendant's negligence while a passenger on one of its cars, the Appellate Term, in affirming judgment for the plaintiff, held, by Presiding Justice Daly, that it would be improper to allow a physician to characterize a person claiming to have been so injured as a "malingerer," that term having been defined as one who deceives by feigning illness. In such an action the wife's impaired earning capacity is a proper element of damage in the absence of proof that her earnings were kept apart by her as a separate estate.

***

ASSAULT—VERDICT AGAINST EVIDENCE.—In an action by William A. Russell, who was a passenger on a train of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to recover damages from the company because of an alleged assault committed upon him by its conductor, the Fourth Appellate Division has reversed a judgment entered upon the verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The court holds, Justice Follett giving the opinion, that where, in such a case, testimony given by seven disinterested witnesses is overwhelmingly in favor of the defendant, and is substantially uncontroverted, and tends to show that the plaintiff was disorderly; that he struck the first blow, and that the conductor used no unnecessary force, the verdict for the passenger must be set aside.

***

DEFECTIVE INSULATION.—Frederick J. Harroun, when in the employ of the Brush Electric Light Company, on Sept. 11, 1894, was killed by an electric shock while engaged in trimming a Brush street lamp in the City of Rochester. No person saw the accident. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment secured in favor of Medora A. Harroun as administratrix, holding, by Justice Follett, that it was not error to allow one of the plaintiff's witnesses to testify that three days after the accident he found the insulation on the wires worn away, where it was shown that when the witness inspected the wires they were in the same condition as at the time of the accident, and defendant did not controvert the fact that the insulation was then worn away. It was also held that the court's charge was proper "that care and prudence must be proportioned to what may properly be expected of him [the employer] under the circumstances, and increase in a corresponding ratio with the danger and hazard necessarily connected with the use of the appliances."

***

APPEALS FROM CITY COURT.—In a suit by the Wales Manufacturing Company against A. E. Lazzaro and the Mercantile Supply Company for $1,377 for goods sold to the defendant corporation at the request of Lazzaro, an order requiring plaintiffs to furnish a bill of particulars has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff alleged that Lazzaro made false statements, that the Mercantile Supply Company had been incorporated on Jan. 18, 1896, when, in fact, it was not in existence until Feb. 5, 1896. The court held, Presiding Justice Daly giving the opinion, that an order of the City Court requiring a bill of particulars is discretionary, but is nevertheless reviewable if granted upon affidavits insufficient to set the court in motion. Such insufficiency exists where there is no statement that the defendant is ignorant of the particular matters intended to be referred to by the general allegations of the complaint.

***

RIGHT TO JURY TRIAL.—Frederick J. Freleweh, when arraigned before the Court of Special Sessions in the City of Kingston, charged with the violation of the excise law, was not informed by the Magistrate, as is required by Section 58 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of his right to insist upon the presentation of his case to the Grand Jury. He afterward told the Court, as a condition of the District Attorney's consent to an adjournment of the hearing asked for by him, that he waived his right to a jury trial. On the final hearing before the Court of Special Sessions, when for the first time counsel appeared on his behalf, the defendant asked to have his case presented to the Grand Jury, but his request was denied. The Third Appellate Division has reversed the judgment of the Special Sessions and of the Ulster County Court, convicting the defendant, holding, by Justice Landon, that the right of presenting his case to the Grand Jury was a substantial right, which the defendant had not waived by his consent to waive a jury trial, given without the information provided for by Section 58.

***

DEED PROCURED BY FRAUD.—Hannah Jane Marden brought a suit in June, 1895, against Ella M. Dorothy and others, to have a deed purporting to be executed by her adjudged to be void on the ground of fraud. She charged that John F. Dorothy, a lawyer, procured her signature through some trick or artifice to a deed to his wife; that she never acknowledged the execution of the instrument, and never appeared before the officers whose certificate of acknowledgment was annexed. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, holding that a certificate of acknowledgment of the execution of a deed makes out a prima-facie case of validity as strong as if the facts certified had been duly sworn to in open court by a witness apparently disinterested and worthy of belief. It is not to be overthrown by evidence of a doubtful character, nor by a bare preponderance of evidence; yet, when the proof is clear and convincing that the grantor never delivered nor acknowledged the instrument as her act and deed, and where the grantee fails to appear and testify, the finding of the court that the deed was false, fictitious, and fraudulent must be affirmed. An intention upon the part of the grantor to deliver, and of the grantee to accept, a deed, is necessary to give it effect; and, while delivery may be by act merely, by words merely, or by both combined, it is necessary in all cases that an intention to deliver shall exist.

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A bottle has never yet been returned. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

THE TARIFF ON HARNESS.

AN AD VALOREM DUTY OF 60 PER CENT. WANTED.

American Saddlery Makers Give Their Reasons for Asking a Measure of Protection from Foreign Manufacturers.

The harness and saddle makers of the United States are greatly encouraged by promises of support from Chairman Dingley and other members of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, in regard to increasing the tariff on imports of harness and saddlery.

In January a committee, consisting of F. T. Burke, Edward Bach, and C. M. Moseman, was appointed at a meeting representing the wholesale and retail harness and saddle makers to present a petition to the Ways and Means Committee on this subject. It was stated in this petition that foreign makers were fast obtaining control of this business, to the detriment of not only American harness makers, but others interested in furnishing material for the manufacture of harness. The petitioners asked that an ad valorem duty of 60 per cent. be imposed on "harness and saddlery, including harness either in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, new or partly worn."

It was pointed out that the importations coming under the heads pertaining to the harness trade increased from $1,000,000 in 1876 to $500,000 in 1896, and that the unequal competition had compelled many American houses to remove their factories to Europe, while in the past fifteen years the foreign manufacturers were gradually introducing branch establishments in the cities of the United States, which threaten before long to monopolize the business of harness and saddle making. The importance of the industry is shown by figures taken from statistics prepared in 1890 which gave the amount of home capital then invested as $40,000,000, and the wages paid out every year to over 8,000 persons was placed at $18,000,000.

The reason set forth for asking that "partly worn" harness should be included in the increased schedule is that there is an evasion of payment of all duty at present. In the language of the petition, "importers have a set of harness or a saddle placed on a horse and used once, leave the dust and dirt as the result of the using on it, and under existing regulations it is admitted free as second-hand harness." This "second-hand" harness is then cleaned up and sold for new, which it really is. The harness makers claim that the class of foreign goods which is ruining their business is used for coaches, carriages, victorias, four-in-hands, tandems, and other vehicles which the rich employ for purposes of pleasure and amusement, and that they are properly described as luxuries upon which a duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem is fair and reasonable.

The makers of harness also assert that they are under the disadvantage of having to pay a duty more or less high on materials out of which their goods are manufactured. They say that on leather, both japanned and plain, there is now a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem; on hardware used in trimmings, including bits, buckles, terrets, hames, chains, monograms, and crests, 35 per cent.; on Kay collars, 30 per cent.; thread, 35 per cent., and felt, 50 per cent. To strengthen the position they take, the manufacturers of harness say that the change which they propose will affect only fancy and ornamental harness, and that the cheaper goods used by truckmen, draymen, and farmers will not be touched by it. American makers at the present time are able to export the cheaper kinds, as they are largely machine made. The petitioners also mention that the practice of undervaluing now prevailing, in consequence of the ignorance of appraisers on the subject of harness and saddlery, militates against the trade.

In addition to Mr. Dingley, Representatives Russell, Payne, Hopkins, and Turner of the Ways and Means Committee are favorable to the harnessmen's proposition. It is computed that an increase of 60 per cent. ad valorem would bring in $50,000 additional revenue.

Proposed Public Comfort Station.

Commissioner of Public Works C. H. T. Collis yesterday submitted to the Board of Estimate a revised plan for the proposed public comfort station on the north side of Mall Street. The old plans would cost $27,000. This the Mayor thought too high a figure, so the plans were revised, and $3,000 pared off the estimated cost. Gen. Collis proposes building part of the station under the park. A public hearing will be had on the matter next Monday.

Riker's Island Barracks.

The Board of Estimate yesterday received Correction Commissioner Robert J. Wright's plans for the proposed barracks on Riker's Island and approved them. The structure will be of wood, will cost $46,131, and will accommodate 900 individuals. As the figures were considered fairly high, the board authorized the issue of $45,000 of bonds to pay for the work.

Died While Collecting Rent.

Bernard Bauman, fifty-nine years old, of 209 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon while collecting rents at 26 Montgomery Street. He owned the building there. He died before a doctor could be summoned. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart failure.

Charter Commission Expenses.

The Greater New York Commission, by an issue of revenue bonds, was authorized, through the Controller, at the Board of Estimate meeting yesterday, to pay $3,803.07 for expenses of the commission. The total expense of the commission thus far has been $21,000.

A Feast of Literature and Art in the Supplement to Accompany the New York Times of

TO-MORROW

Saturday, March 6.

THE

Review of Books and Art

WILL CONTAIN, AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Dr. Deems.
His Autobiography, with interesting extracts.

Munkacsy.
Recollections of his stern and unhappy childhood. How from a carpenter he became a painter.

The Rule of the Turk.
Canon MacColl and James Brice place the responsibility for recent barbarities upon the great powers of Europe.

American History.
Growth of interest in its study, as proceeding from researches into family history and the work of the Patriotic Societies.

A Trilby of Ninety Years Ago.
An article by Laurence Hutton, written for the Review of Books and Art. Her life in London. Was she the original of Du Maurier's heroine?

The Wallace Collection.
Further details of this extraordinary gift from Sir Richard Wallace's widow to the English nation.

Nansen's Book.
Its forthcoming publication and some of its features.

Italy.
A Frenchman's impressions of Rome and other Italian cities a century and a half ago.

A Bust of Dr. Arnold of Rugby.
The address of the Archbishop of Canterbury at its unveiling in the old school.

Stephen Crane.
Curious English claims to having discovered him. Wide recognition here long before the English heard of him.

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RECTOR HOFFMAN'S DEATH

The Well-Known Pastor of All Angels' Parish Passed Away at Jekyl Island, Ga.

A MAN OF LARGE CHARITIES.

He Erected His Own Church Building on West End Avenue, and His Life and Means Were Spent for the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Charles Frederick Hoffman, D D., LL. D., D. C. L., rector of All Angels Protestant Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, died yesterday morning at Jekyl Island, off Brunswick Ga.

Dr. Hoffman had been suffering for some time with heart and stomach troubles, and last week he accepted his physician's advice to try a change of climate. With his wife, and accompanied by Dr. A. H. Smith, he went to Jekyl Island. Word came to his relatives here that he had made the journey without discomfort, and was feeling better. Accordingly, they were much shocked yesterday morning upon receipt of a dispatch announcing his death. The body was placed on the train which left Brunswick at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. The time of the funeral has not been fixed, but Monday is likely to be chosen.

Charles Frederick Hoffman was born in New York City in 1830, one of the sons of Samuel V. Hoffman. The Very Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary of this city, is his brother. Charles Frederick was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in the class of '50 or '51. He pursued his studies in the General Theological Seminary, but was not graduated from that institution.

He was ordained by Bishop Doane of New Jersey, father of the present Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany. He entered upon mission work at Boonton, N. J., and continued in that field for three years. He then became curate of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N